

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

EXERCISES FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE PAPER (ORDINARY LEVEL)
OF THE G.C.E.

BY

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PREFACE

MANY schools to-day try to give preliminary training in the exercises set by examiners before the actual Certificate year begins. This book aims at supplying their need of:

1. Exercises of the same type as Certificate requirements but slightly easier.

2. Exercises of Certificate standard.

Certificate English Practice makes no attempt to replace the teacher by doing his work of explaining and discussing. It is not a 'cram' book, nor is it a self-study book. The pupil who works through the exercises selected under the guidance of a teacher with experience of Certificate work will have little strangeness or embarrassment on examination day.

The exercises are intended to be sufficient in number for both oral and written work for two years. Where the need is greatest, as in Analysis, Scansion, and Figures of Speech, the writer has particularly tried to be generous.

As this book will be used in the year before Certificate, there is abundant material for paragraphing and written composition apart from the full-length essay. The curative exercises should enable weaker pupils to conquer their usual faults in that preliminary year. Similarly the specimens of pupils' work should by provoking discussion enable them to understand the requirements and pitfalls of exercises.

Many pupils cannot easily find for themselves such information as requirements for parsing and short examples and definitions of literary terms. Reference lists are given in the Appendix.

It is hoped that the exercises provided will be fresh to the teacher and stimulating to the taught.

The author wishes to thank the following for permission to use copyright material: Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir James Jeans and the Cambridge University Press, the Joint Matriculation Board.

The year 1951 gave examinations a change of name, but as the papers remain much the same and as the new 'pass' level is higher, this collection of exercises can continue to be of service to teachers and taught.

N. L. C.

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PUNCTUATION

1. Criticize the inclusion or omission of commas in these sentences:

- (a) Phosphorus or sodium fluoride, is placed on the 'stem'.
 - (b) The thread is broken creating an arc which soon fills the whole tube.
 - (c) A number of people realizing the efficiency of the lamp tried to improve the colour of the light.
 - (d) Further investigation however proved the theory was wrong.
 - (e) The substance always being a non-conductor always causes the electrons to stick.
 - (f) The icicles which hang from the eaves of houses in cold weather, may seem insignificant things.
 - (g) No single argument, against the possibility has been urged beyond the impossibility of the two races, being able to work together amicably.
 - (h) Again, for the most part the people of India, are an ignorant mass.
 - (i) Dovedale a pretty wooded valley which lies at the beginning of the Pennines must have, at some time, been inhabited by Romans.
 - (j) Others, which the average person does not know of lie hidden in the hills.
 - (k) He introduced him to Maecenas the peace minister of Augustus.
 - (l) In conclusion therefore let us state he is the best-loved poet.
 - (m) Another effect, not quite so obvious, is expansion.
 - (n) Every nation realizes that in order to achieve world peace, each must concentrate on disarmament.
2. Can you justify the use of full stops in these passages?
- (a) We spent our holiday in London. The capital being the best place of all for a holiday.

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

- (b) The detective was silent. Thus trying to make us believe he was efficient.
- (c) That day I shall never forget. Because something of great importance happened then.
- (d) His hat would not fit. Swelled head, presumably.
- (e) The bill was passed. Although not without a struggle.
- (f) He had been without food for two days. Hence his hungry look.

3. Are heavier stops needed where commas have been used? If so, say what stop you would use, and why.

- (a) The climax is the most important point in a story, of this the author should have a definite idea before he writes.
- (b) 'Good-bye,' he said, 'I will come to-morrow, I won't fail you'.
- (c) The boxer was imperturbable, no matter how often he was hit he never became flustered.
- (d) Three queens sat on the deck and Arthur got on to the boat and said good-bye, the boat then sailed into the mist.
- (e) A thought seemed to strike him, the island was small, the waves would not cover it at high tide, he decided to make for it.
- (f) Gipsies have little to do with town-dwellers, it is not strange then that we know little of them, that mystery often causes romance.

4. Point out where full stops have been omitted:

- (a) They hurry towards the spot and find a young terrier fighting with another dog various means are tried and at last the dogs are separated. The terrier then strolls off still looking for trouble he sees a mastiff in the distance and at once dashes off to it. The boys are surprised to see it hang on the mastiff's throat and yet the mastiff stands still on coming closer though they see that the mastiff is muzzled and therefore can do nothing.
- (b) On board a ship the captain keeps a log book, so that when you are travelling why not keep a diary, your holiday is made much more interesting; and when you have a spare evening reading it, it is worth while.
- (c) The operation was not a success and his mistress died of all the household Rab mourned the most.

(d) The boy went in the house and hunted around, suddenly a most delicious odour was wafted to him, an odour which made his mouth water, What was the smell?

5. Say whether the following need question marks or not:

(a) I do not ask why do you delay. (b) I did not ask why you delayed. (c) I dislike this work; why does he not do it himself. (d) How is the boy who came to meet me when I was here last year. (e) Wasn't he wonderful. (f) A very troublesome fellow, eh. (g) If they gain the bridge he must not ask what hope there is for his country. (h) I wonder if it will ever come true. (i) A mile farther on, you say. (j) But is there something wrong because you all look upset and say nothing.

6. Say whether the following need exclamation marks or not:

(a) How can he say such a thing. (b) How disappointed he must be. (c) See how they run. (d) Alas that his Greatness should lack us but where are the galleons of Spain. (e) How sleep the brave who for their country died. (f) Go. (g) We've won. (h) I have actually obtained a glowing report. (i) What I suffered in those days. (j) That it should come to this. (k) He learnt at last that the enemy was himself. (l) My heart was in my mouth.

7. Explain the use of the apostrophe in:

(a) Sailors don't care. (b) It's no use crying. (c) 'Tis mirth that fills the veins with blood. (d) Up wi' the carles o' Dysart. (e) Pan's pipes make sweetest music. (f) These are her C's, her U's, her T's. (g) St. James's Square.

8. Insert the apostrophe:

(a) Im wearing awa, Jean. (b) Twas said in Wales Ive cured mens pains. (c) The bosun left the focsle. (d) Taint right for im to beave like that. (e) Whos heard the foemens cry? (f) Hed an idea it was hers. (g) The womens meeting exceeded its time limit. (h) In seven days time Ill be free. (i) The essays title was 'The Cottagers Pig'. (j) After an hours wait we went to St. Gilless Fair. (k) Next seasons fashions occupy the girls minds. (l) The schools score was half their rivals after sixty minutes play. (m) The maidens choice was 'Loves Labours Lost'. (n) Ones chief interest

in to-day's paper is according to ones taste. (o) Mind your ps and qs.

(p) The years at the spring
And days at the morn
Mornings at seven
The hillsides dew pearld.

9. Use in the possessive form:

The Prince of Wales, foemen, mistresses, Smith and Jones, William and Mary, a man of money, the man in the street, fourteen days, two terms, spinsters.

10. Attempt to explain the use of the semicolon from a study of these examples:

(a) In July come gillyflowers of all varieties; musk roses; the lime tree in blossom; early pears and plums in fruit; ginnitings; quadlins (varieties of apples).

(b) I saw him enter the house; otherwise I should not have known where he stayed.

(c) Smith said that the world was becoming worse in morals; that the rising generation ridiculed all our standards of conduct; that everywhere a delight in cruelty was being shown; that worship was neglected and scorned.

(d) On Saturday, all was pretty quiet; the duchess was blooded, and everybody went to visit them.

(e) Foreigners can scarcely understand how we can squeeze pleasure out of this pastime; the luxury of hard blows given or received; the joys of the ring; nor the perseverance of the combatants.

11. From these examples find the chief uses of the dash:

(a) She moved through life with the imposing certitude of one to whom concealment was impossible—either towards her surroundings or towards herself.

(b) There she was—all of her—the Queen of England, complete and obvious.

(c) The need for a symbol—a symbol of England's might, of England's worth, of England's extraordinary and mysterious destiny—became felt more urgently than before.

(d) Prose—and poetry too, for that matter—is a way of putting things worthy of record into memorable speech.

12. Attempt an explanation of how to use the colon from these examples:

- (a) The picture we present to others is never the picture we present to ourselves. It may be a prettier picture: generally it is a much plainer picture; but whether pretty or plain, it is always a strange picture.
- (b) That is not an answer: it is an evasion.
- (c) The manager agrees: head office disagrees.
- (d) Try the case in public: private trials lead to abuses.
- (e) The following are the chief uses of commas: to mark off interruptions, to separate items of a list, to mark off the title of address, to mark off subordinate clauses.
- (f) The apathetic man's excuse: 'It was good enough for my grandfather'.
- (g) Mr. Collins addressed the mother in these words: 'May I hope, madam . . .'
- (h) Now, the truth of it was this: as Kearne undressed for his bath, he spied upon his flesh a patch like a piece of lichen on a rock, and it was then that he stopped singing.
- (i) Perhaps he had an approving eye to himself when he wrote: 'Though the youth at last grows indifferent, the laws of the universe are not indifferent, but are for ever on the side of the most sensitive'.
- (j) While others are filling their memory with a lumber of words, one-half of which they will forget before the week be out, your truant may learn some really useful art: to play the fiddle, or to speak with ease and opportunity to all varieties of men.

13. Punctuate, with particular attention to titles and names:

- (a) Collins's best known poems are the odes to simplicity to fear to the passions the little unnamed lyric beginning how sleep the brave and the exquisite ode to evening. (b) Thackeray gave a very unflattering picture of society in vanity fair and the book of snobs. (c) Macaulays famous essay on milton appeared in the edinburgh review. (d) The return of the native and the woodlanders are generally regarded as hardys masterpieces but two novels of our own day tess of the durber-villes and jude the obscure are better expressions of his art and philosophy. (e) Whether you think henry esmond is a

satisfactory hero or not you must admit that esmond is a great book. (f) The musician in abt vogler the artist in andrea del sarto the early christian in a death in the desert the arab horseman in muléykeh the sailor in hervé riel the mediaeval knight in childe roland the monster in caliban all these and a hundred more histories of the soul show brownings marvellous versatility. (g) In the close of the play macbeth is seen to commit purposeless crimes. (h) The cast required for julius caesar is a large one there are thirty-eight speaking parts apart from caesar. (i) The romance element of henry v in the courtting of katharine by henry is always appreciated. (j) Sir barry jacksons production of hamlet in hamlet was a successful experiment though some were shocked to see hamlet wearing plus fours. (k) Metrical tests suggest that henry v is later than loves labours lost and hamlet than henry v. (l) This final romance of the tempest is as fantastic and harmonious as a midsummer nights dream and at least as deep as hamlet. (m) What song was it I pray. Was it come-shepherds deck your herds or as at noon dulcina rested or phyllida flouts me or chevy chase or johnny armstrong or troy town. (n) His favourite books were the compleat angler and lavengro the poems of wordsworth the diaries of thoreau and the natural history of selborne.

14. Insert commas:

(a) The last wagon load stopped at the door while the red-whiskered carter stood one hand on the latch and drank his pint before leading his horses into the stall. After the hay-makers in their pale corduroys and dirty white slops came a tall spare shockheaded man not recently shaved dressed in grey grey coat grey breeches and stockings and a tall hard felt hat that was old and grey.

(b) The young beechen stems perfectly free from underwood go arching and intertwining overhead forming a thousand mazy paths covered by a natural trellis; the shining green leaves just bursting from their golden sheaths contrasting with the smooth silvery bark shedding a cool green light around and casting a thousand dancing shadows on the mossy flowery path pleasant to the eye and to the head a fit haunt for wood nymph or fairy.

(c) A little to the right in a very narrow valley stood an old farmhouse with pointed roof and porch and pinnacles backed by a splendid orchard* which lay bathed in the sunshine exhaling its fresh aromatic fragrance all one flower; just under me was a strip of rich meadow land through which a stream ran sparkling and directly opposite a ridge of hanging coppices surrounding and crowning as it were an immense old chalk pit which overhung by bramble ivy and a hundred pendent weeds irregular and weather stained had an air as venerable and romantic as some grey ruin.

(d) He towers over the nineteenth century like a baleful ogre a sort of bluebeard terrible sinister cracking his heartless ruthless jests heaving with his volcanic wrath cunning as a serpent merciless as a tiger but great beyond challenge gigantic barbaric a sort of mastodon of the primeval world born as a terrific afterthought of nature.

(e) Of the several methods of counting time that by the sundial is perhaps the most apposite and striking if not the most convenient or comprehensive. It does not obtrude its observations though it 'morals on the time' and by its stationary character forms a contrast to the most fleeting of all essences. It stands 'sub dio'—under the marble air and there is some connection between the image of infinity and eternity. It should be of iron to denote duration and have a dull leaden look. I hate a sundial made of wood which is rather calculated to show the variations of the seasons than the progress of time slow silent imperceptible chequered with light and shade.

(f) Passages which to a boy are but rhetorical commonplaces neither better nor worse than a hundred others which any clever writer might supply which he gets by heart and thinks very fine and imitates as he thinks successfully in his own flowing versification at length come home to him when long years have passed and he has had experience of life and pierce him as if he had never known them with their sad earnestness and vivid exactness. Then he comes to understand how it is that lines the birth of some chance morning or evening at an Ionian festival or among the Sabine hills have lasted generation after generation for thousands of years with a power over the mind and a charm which the current

literature of his own day with all its obvious advantages is utterly unable to rival.

15. Insert semicolons and commas where they are necessary:

(a) Streams of homely wit, and wisdom flow gratis, in and under all the streets the badinage of busmen the pithy discourse on relativity addressed by the harassed Tube conductor, to the flustered passenger travelling hopefully in the wrong direction the blasting invective or the piercing gibe launched by the taxi-driver at the innocent whom he has just failed to massacre.

(b) A persecution unsurpassed in violence had lasted near a score of years and this was the result upon the persecuted hanging burning breaking on the wheel had been in vain the dragoons had left their hoof-marks over the country-side there were men rowing in the galleys and women pining in the prisons of the Church and not a thought was changed in the heart of any upright Protestant.

(c) Some were planted each in its own terrace no larger than a bed some trusting in their own roots found strength to grow and prosper and be straight and large upon the rapid slopes of the valley others where there was a margin to the river stood marshalled in a line and mighty like cedars of Lebanon.

(d) Voltaire gambols he grins he shakes his sides he points the finger he turns up the nose he shoots out the tongue.

(e) What we love that we see and what we see that we are.

(f) Poetry is not as good critics of painting and music often affirm different from the other arts in all of them the content is one thing with the form.

16. Punctuate the following passages. Full stops are already included.

(a) From all its chapters from all its pages from all its sentences the well-written novel echoes and re-echoes its one creative and controlling thought to this must every incident and character contribute the style must have been pitched in unison with this and if there is anywhere a word that looks another way the book would be stronger clearer and fuller without it.

(b) It is held to be a good taunt and somehow or other to clinch the question logically when an old gentleman waggles his head and says ah so I thought when I was your age. It is not thought an answer at all if the young man retorts my venerable sir so I shall most probably think when I am yours. And yet one is as good as the other pass for pass tit for tat a Roland for an Oliver.

(c) For that task his equipment was indeed remarkable and complete an intellect fine and rare trained in those schools best calculated to bring out the noblest qualities of that type of intellect a scholar steeped in the classical tradition with a profound knowledge of the literature of his own country and a speaker of his own tongue I think I may say without rival in his generation.

17. Insert commas, semicolons, and colons:

You look to the sun for he is your taskmaster and by him you know the measure of the work that you have done and the measure of the work that remains for you to do. He comes when you strike your tent in the early morning and then for the first hour of the day as you move forward on your camel he stands at your near side and makes you know that the whole day's toil is before you then for a while and a long while you see him no more for you are veiled and shrouded and dare not look upon the greatness of his glory but you know where he strides overhead by the touch of his flaming sword. No words are spoken but your Arabs moan your camels sigh your skin glows your shoulders ache and for sights you see the pattern and the web of the silk that veils your eyes and the glare of the outer light. Time labours on your skin glows your shoulders ache your Arabs moan your camels sigh and you see the same pattern in the silk and the same glow of light beyond but conquering Time marches on and by and by the descending sun has compassed the heaven and now softly touches your right arm and throws your lank shadow over the sand right along on the way for Persia.

18. Write out these passages, inserting the correct points of punctuation where indicated by †.

(a) We had a few capital shots † the fragments flew in every direction † and an immense mass of the diluvium came

toppling down † bearing with it two dead birds † that in a recent storm had crept into one of the deeper fissures † to die in the shelter.

(b) Chivalry was dying † the ~~country and the castle were~~ soon together to crumble into ruins † and all the forms † desires † beliefs † convictions of the old world were passing away † never to return.

(c) *Wuthering Heights* was hewn in a wild workshop † with simple tools † out of simple materials. The statuary found a granite block on a solitary moor † gazing thereon † he saw how from the crag might be elicited a head † savage † swart † sinister † a form moulded with at least one element of grandeur † power. He wrought with a rude chisel † and from no model but the vision of his meditations. With time and labour † the crag took human shape † and there it stands † colossal † dark † and frowning † half statue † half rock † in the former sense † terrible and goblin-like † in the latter † almost beautiful † for its colouring is of mellow grey † and the moorland moss clothes it † and heath † with its blooming bells and balmy fragrance † grows faithfully close to the giant's foot.

19. Re-write in sentences with full punctuation:

(a) All our friends took their share and fought like men in the great field all day long whilst women were praying ten miles away the lines of the dauntless English infantry were receiving and repelling the furious charges of the French horsemen guns which were heard at Brussels were ploughing up their ranks and comrades falling and the resolute survivors closing in towards evening the attack of the French repeated and resisted so bravely slackened in its fury they had other foes besides the British to engage or were preparing for a final onset it came at last the columns of the Imperial Guard marched up the hill of St. Jean at length and at once to sweep the English from the height which they had maintained all day and in spite of all unscared by the thunder of the battery which hurled death from the English line the dark rolling column pressed on and up the hill it seemed almost to crest the eminence when it began to wave and falter then it stopped still facing the shot then at last the English troops rushed

from the post from which no enemy had been able to dislodge them and the Guard turned and fled.

(b) There is no ascent no declivity no resting place no turnstile with which we are not perfectly acquainted the wicket gate and the desolate swamp which separates it from the City of Destruction the long line of road as straight as a rule can make it the Interpreters house and all its fair shows the prisoner in the iron cage the palace at the doors of which armed men kept guard and on the battlements of which walked persons clothed all in gold the cross and the sepulchre the steep hill and the pleasant arbour the stately front of the House Beautiful by the wayside the chained lions crouching in the porch the low green valley of Humiliation rich with grass and covered with flocks all are as well known to us as the sights of our own street then we come to the narrow place where Apollyon strode right across the whole breadth of the way to stop the journey of Christian and where afterwards the pillar was set up to testify how bravely the pilgrim had fought the good fight as we advance the valley becomes deeper and deeper the shade of the precipices on both sides falls blacker and blacker the clouds gather overhead doleful voices the clanking of chains and the rush of many feet to and fro are heard through the darkness the way hardly discernible in gloom runs close by the mouth of the burning pit which sends forth its flames its noisome smoke and its hideous shapes to terrify the adventurer.

(c) There is nothing so horrible as languid study when you sit looking at the clock wishing the time was over or that somebody would call on you and put you out of your misery the only way to read with any efficacy is to read so heartily that dinner time comes two hours before you expected it to sit with your livy before you and hear the geese cackling that saved the capitol and to see with your own eyes the carthaginian sutlers gathering up the rings of the roman knights after the battle of cannae and heaping them into bushels and to be so intimately present at the actions you are reading of that when anybody knocks at the door it will take you two or three seconds to determine whether you are in your own study or in the plains of lombardy looking at hannibals weather beaten face and admiring the splendour of his single eye this

is the only kind of study which is not tiresome and almost the only kind which is not useless this is the knowledge which gets into the system and which a man carries about and uses like his limbs without perceiving that it is extraneous weighty or inconvenient.

20. Rewrite in sentences with full punctuation.

(a) Villon was sensibly nettled under all this sermonizing you think i have no sense of honour he cried im poor enough God knows its hard enough to see rich people with their gloves and you blowing your hands an empty belly is a bitter thing although you speak so lightly of it if you had had as many as i perhaps you would change your tune anyway im a thief make the most of that but i would have you to know ive an honour of my own as good as yours though i dont prate about it all day long as if it was a gods miracle to have any it seems quite natural to me i keep it in its box till its wanted why now look you here how long have i been in this room with you did you not tell me you were alone in the house look at your gold plate youre strong if you like but youre old and unarmed and i have my knife what did i want but a jerk of the elbow and here would have been you with the cold steel in your bowels and there would have been me slinking in the streets with an armful of gold cups did you suppose i hadnt wit enough to see that and i scorned the action there are your goblets as safe as in a church there are you with your heart ticking as good as new and here am i ready to go out again as poor as i came in with my one white deed that you threw in my teeth and you think i have no sense of honour.

(b) He then led me to the highest pinnacle of the rock and placing me on the top of it cast thy eyes eastward said he and tell me what thou seest i see said i a huge valley and a prodigious tide of water rolling through it the valley that thou seest said he is the vale of misery and the tide of water that thou seest is part of the great tide of eternity what is the reason said i that the tide i see rises out of a thick mist at one end and again loses itself in a thick mist at the other what thou seest said he is that portion of eternity which is called time measured out by the sun and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation examine now said he this sea which is

thus bounded with darkness at both ends and tell me what thou discoverest in it i see a bridge said i standing in the midst of the tide the bridge thou seest said he is human life consider it attentively upon a more leisurely survey of it i found it consisted of threescore and ten entire arches.

21. Rewrite with modern spelling and punctuation:

- (a) Whats here an ambush to betray my life
Then Faustus try thy skill base pesants stand
For lo these Trees remove at my command
And stand as Bulwarkes twixt your selves and me.
- (b) I'll leavy souldiers with the coyne they bring
And chase the Prince of Parma from our Land
And rayne sole king of all the Provinces
Yea stranger engines for the brunt of warre
Then was the fiery keele at Antwerpe bridge
I'll make my servile spirits to invent.
- (c) Had it pleaseid Heaven,
To try me with Affliction, had they raind
All kind of Sores, and Shames on my bare head:
Steept me in povertie to the very lippes.
Given to Captivitie, me, and my utmost hopes,
I should have found in some place of my Soule
A drop of Patience. But alas, to make me
The fixed Figure for the time of Scorne,
To point his slow and moving finger at.
Yet could I bear that too, well, very well:
But there where I have garnered up my heart,
Where either I must live, or beare no life,
The Fountaine from the which my current runnes,
Or else dries up: to be discarded thence,
Or keep it as a Cesterne, for foule Toades
To knot and gender in.

[*Punctuation given is that of First Folio, 1623.*]

22. Rewrite with modern punctuation, and modernize the expression where necessary:

- (a) This was well done, said the strong knight, and knightly thou hast stricken me; and therewith he rushed his horse on Sir Ector, and cleyghte him under his right arm, and bare him clean out of the saddle, and rode with him away into his

own hall, and threw him down on middes of the floor. The name of this knight was Sir Turquine. Then he said unto Sir Ector, For thou hast done this⁴ day more unto me than any knight did these twelve days, now will I grant thee thy life, so thou wilt be sworne to be my prisoner all thy life days. Nay, said Sir Ector, that will I never promise thee, but that I will do mine advantage. That me repenteth, said Sir Turquine. And then he garte to unarm him, and beat him with thorns all naked, and sythen put him down in a deep dungeon, where he knew many of his fellows. But when Sir Ector saw Sir Lionel, then made he great sorrow. Alas, brother, said Sir Ector, where is my brother, Sir Launcelot? Fair brother, I left him on sleep when that I from him yode, under an apple tree; and what is become of him I cannot tell you. Alas, said the knights, but Sir Launcelot help us we may never be delivered, for we know now no knight that is able to match our master Turquine.

(b) Now night being come again, she asked him concerning the prisoners, and if they had taken his counsel. To which he replied, They are sturdy rogues, they choose rather to bear all hardship, than to make away with themselves. Then said she, Take them into the castle-yard to-morrow, and show them the bones and skulls of those that thou hast already despatched, and make them believe, ere a week comes to an end, thou wilt tear them in pieces, as thou hast done their fellows before them. So when the morning was come, the Giant goes to them again and takes them into the castle-yard, and shows them, as his wife had bidden him. These, said he, were pilgrims as you are, once, and they trespassed in my grounds, as you have done; and when I thought fit, I tore them in pieces, and so, within ten days, I will do you. Go, get you down to your den again: and with that he beat them all the way thither. The next night Mrs. Diffidence and the Giant began to renew their discourse; and withal the old Giant wondered that he could neither by his blows nor his counsel bring them to an end. And with that his wife replied, I fear, said she, that they live in hope that some will come to relieve them, or that they have pick-locks about them, by the means of which they hope to escape. And sayest thou so, my dear? said the Giant; I will, therefore, search them in the morning.

(c) And the night following the Lord stood by him, and said, Be of good cheer, Paul: for as thou hast testified of me in Jerusalem, so must thou[•] bear witness also at Rome. And when it was day, certain of the Jews banded together, and bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul. And they were more than forty which had made this conspiracy. And they came to the chief priests and elders and said, We have bound ourselves under a great curse, that we will eat nothing until we have slain Paul. Now therefore ye with the council signify to the chief captain that he bring him down unto you to-morrow.

ANALYSIS AND PARSING

1. Parse the words underlined:

- (a) I do not require your warning. (b) I am tired of telling you. (c) The Governor forbade shooting to kill. (d) They began banging the doors of their cells. (e) The difficulty is finding the truth. (f) Lying in bed is paradise to some. (g) Eating food slowly prevents indigestion. (h) Did you regret writing the letter? (i) He remembered his having been knocked on the head. (j) My regret is not having been present. (k) He slipped off without paying the fare. (l) I insist on your replacing the book. (m) We regretted its ever having been begun. (n) Give lying a wide berth. (o) By practising strokes assiduously you may become a cricketer. (p) It is useless their trying to score. (q) I find it irksome doing this. (r) I greatly doubt his having gone. (s) He was afraid of having been observed by his enemy. (t) My mistaking him for another caused trouble. (u) Using my ideas is really stealing.

2. Parse the words underlined:

- (a) The curtains having faded, new ones were bought. (b) A faded photograph is not so pleasing as a sparkling miniature. (c) The infuriated beast was killed by St. George. (d) Were you hurt? (e) The school is now being built. (f) The centre forward was entirely covered with mud. (g) The fallen city was soon occupied by the enemy. (h) He persists in his mistaken ideas. (i) Something attempted, something done, has earned a night's repose. (j) The injured men were carried to hospital. (k) The orderly, found laying out the books, seemed quiet. (l) Here is the story of the man engaged to take them there. (m) A search of the cells carried out after

the prisoners had been rounded up confirmed the belief that the mutiny was premeditated. (n) The prevailing idea proved unfounded. (o) He was seen performing the required task. (p) Various weapons were discovered secreted in many cells—knives stolen from the kitchen, a handkerchief made into a bundle, a lump of lead covered over with a handkerchief. (q) The convicts were driven back, leaving a score of injured men behind. (r) Departed joys can never be recalled. (s) The man playing Malvolio's part was not cheered. (t) He found a withered flower in the book.

3. Parse the words underlined:

- (a) I was pleased on hearing your singing. (b) They enjoy playing golf. (c) He owned a collapsible drinking cup. (d) The bystanders started laughing. (e) Scoring goals calls for skill in playing. (f) He saw the Tiber flowing swiftly. (g) He is busy teaching them French. (h) He found Moscow burning. (i) The patients enjoyed sleeping in the air. (j) The barber's chattering shortened the, time. (k) I hate walking in the rain. (l) He insisted on thanking the acting secretary. (m) The creaking door needs oiling. (n) Plain living brings no man to bankruptcy. (o) I carefully avoided seeing the canvasser. (p) I should not like your coming here frequently. (q) We all set off, the clock striking ten. (r) On coming into the square I saw a dancing bear. (s) I asked him to stop prodding me. (t) I have never heard of his having won a prize.

4. Parse the Infinitives:

- (a) He is a man to be avoided. (b) I saw him take aim carefully. (c) I have known him laugh for no apparent reason. (d) I would like to have seen him break the record. (e) To see her is to admire her. (f) He would do anything but smile. (g) To travel hopefully is better than to arrive. (h) The true success is to labour. (i) I should hate to sing in public. (j) A candidate is required to have attended a school for four years. (k) The pessimist dare not hope to succeed. (l) To

have been beaten is the lot of every one. (m) Every boy likes to climb trees. (n) The rescuer was proud to be thanked by the prince. (o) All hurried to read* the notice. (p) To have earned someone's praise is a pleasing aim. (q) Learn to think accurately. (r) That is not a thing to be discussed here. (s) At last came the chance to speak his mind fully. (t) This habit is one to be carefully avoided.

5. Analyse into clauses. (Each sentence may be analysed graphically.)

- (a) As soon as I reached the station I discovered that the train ran on Saturdays only. (b) The idea, which was certainly startling, was explained so thoroughly that all understood it. (c) If the ground is hard, a spin bowler cannot capture the wickets of the men whom we particularly want to beat. (d) Although the distance was disheartening, the kick he made sent the ball between the posts. (e) The idea that money should be abolished startled all who heard it expounded. (f) The man who demonstrated the new cooker proved that it would save its cost in a short time. (g) Unless you book rooms in advance, you will find that it is difficult to secure lodgings in the part where you most want to be. (h) The book I wanted was withdrawn because its backs were loose. (i) Tell him when he should arrive at the spot where the party will gather. (j) As he was a stranger someone explained why the crowd gathered. (k) Say what you think if you believe the truth will not hurt those who hear it. (l) The turf was in such a condition that the ball, which was new, turned nearly two feet. (m) When he heard this he believed he had not enough money to pay for the vase he had broken. (n) He said I should come even if it rained. (o) What is wanted is a collar stud that cannot roll away. (p) The policeman suggested that if I went to the town clerk I should obtain the address I wanted. (q) Come to the meeting that is to be held tomorrow night so that you will understand the position we are placed in. (r) The suggestion that a stumper should be captain, even though it is not new, deserves the careful consideration of all who have the interests of the game at heart. (s) The suggestion that caused the trouble was that they select a player who had not attended the practices.

6. Divide into clauses, and describe each clause fully:

(a) Before he arrived there he found the ground which was said to hold fifteen thousand was already full. (b) That he was stern was obvious to all who met him before they had been long in his presence. (c) They sent him to Egypt where he was to investigate the rumour that troubled the king. (d) Although the wind was cold the precautions they had taken prevented them from realizing that the temperature was below freezing point. (e) The difficulty is to find where he has hidden the plan which we need if we are to succeed. (f) The oranges he brought were so tempting that we could not resist tasting to see if they were juicy. (g) As rain had fallen overnight which house was to hold the Cricket Cup could not be decided on the morning which had been arranged. (h) The idea that sunshine could be extracted from cucumbers, however ridiculous it seems to-day, once attracted the people who lived in the nineteenth century.

7. Add a main clause to each 'as' clause to complete a complex sentence. Say what kind of a clause each 'as' clause is as you use it.

(a) as I went along. (b) as I can. (c) as I did it myself. (d) as my wrist was aching. (e) as though he had all the day to wait. (f) as our powder was spent. (g) as if no one else knew. (h) as time slipped by. (i) as Jones well knew. (j) as he is. (k) as his voice was loud. (l) as the clock struck. (m) as the clock had struck. (n) as the train entered the tunnel. (o) as my bicycle is clean.

8. What kind of clauses are these underlined?

(a) The book which you have read is quite up to date. (b) I do not know which you have read. (c) You will make mistakes if you are careless. (d) He is not sure if you are careless. (e) Come when you are needed. (f) The time when you are needed is pleasing to you if you are conceited. (g) Can you say when you are needed? (h) Since you came there has been a great change. (i) He recovered wonderfully since you came, for he always liked you better than any other. (j) I hope that you may be heard. (k) Speak clearly that you may

be heard. (l) He spoke so clearly that he was heard by all. (m) I am glad that you were heard. (n) He showed me such work as he had finished. (o) He threw his cap in the air as he had finished. (p) He sang lustily as he worked. (q) Good player as he is, he will be beaten. (r) I came as quick as I could. (s) I am as quick as he is.

9. Point out the contracted clauses, add the words omitted, and give full description of the clause:

(a) If possible, come at once. (b) He cannot run as fast as Jones. (c) The proposal, though startling, was accepted. (d) He came slowly but surely. (e) Either Brown or Smith will go. (f) Tell me if it is here or not. (g) Come now or not at all. (h) He is poor but honest. (i) The rumour, if true, need cause us little alarm, if any. (j) Neither Haigh nor Rhodes can do it. (k) He could swim like a duck. (l) They are as slow as snails.

10. Analyse into clauses, and give full description of each clause. Parse words underlined.

(a) I am not sanguine it will altogether escape criticism, but it may well prove that those who say our proposals go too far may be answered by those who say they do not go far enough.

(b) If the collection continues at the same high level that we have reached already, then I am satisfied that any losses we may have to meet will be met.

(c) The condition of certain countries who have been amongst our most important customers was so critical that these required the most careful handling if we were not to precipitate a crisis which might have had the most serious effects on our trade and finance.

(d) If we had simply waited until we were ready with our plans, the anticipation that we might introduce some change might have tempted traders and exporters to flood our country with goods which would have disorganized our markets.

(e) The fact that there has been this long interval before

we could meet together adds a complication in this connection which it would be very foolish to deny.

(f) A state that has been reducing its armaments will naturally expect that this will be borne in mind, and that is why in these preliminary remarks I dwell upon the importance of acting wisely in order that we may enter upon the task of further reductions.

(g) I feel convinced that the conscience of the civilized world will not be satisfied till similar effective prohibition has been imposed on all practices which shock our common humanity.

(h) I am well aware that the view is held that the submarine might maintain its place among legitimate weapons of defence, but in this country we feel that such a view is mistaken as there is abundant evidence to show that the effective use of the submarine involves a greater degree of humanity than is to be found in almost any other type of warfare.

(i) The temptation that we should resort to armed conflict is obviously reduced if defence is strengthened at the expense of attack, and since our common object is to diminish the sum total of armaments and their expense, it follows that we must attend to such limitation as will weaken the attack and so remove temptation for aggression.

(j) It is that spirit of all that is fair and just which is at the bottom and which actuates all the members of the House, which has compelled our attitude, and that spirit alone will be the final arbiter of whether this experiment fails or succeeds.

(k) As a judge he has had time to appreciate the judicial traditions which have been handed down to him through many centuries; it may be that he will bring to his work a mind which is a little different from that possessed by any other individual.

(l) Swift's philosopher, who held that the man who could make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before was of more use to mankind than the whole race of politicians

put together, would presumably have been a warm admirer of Judge Logan who has just died.

(m) I forget novels at once, but if I take one up that I have read before, though I can sometimes read many pages without recognizing it, yet as soon as I have read far enough to be conscious of its shape, the whole thing comes back to me with a rush and I am astonished that I did not recognize it at once.

(n) In an age in which there are so few readers that a writer cannot subsist on the sum arising from the sale of his works, no man who has not an independent fortune can devote himself to literary pursuits unless he is assisted by patronage.

(o) When, therefore, people whom he thinks more competent to judge than himself, and of whose sincerity he entertains no doubt, assure him that a particular work is exquisitely beautiful, he takes it for granted that they must be in the right.

(p) Men of real merit will, if they persevere, at last reach the station to which they are entitled, and intruders will be ejected with contempt and derision.

(q) It is no small evil that the avenues of fame should be blocked up by a swarm of noisy, pushing, elbowing pretenders, who, though they will not ultimately be able to make good their own entrance, hinder, in the meantime, those who have a right to enter.

(r) I feel like a man who has been on a voyage to the end of the earth and when he comes back to the native village where he has been living and working, finds it is completely overturned by an earthquake.

(s) Lest there should be any doubt about what the attitude of the Government is, I would say that, in their view, any suggestion that obligations or agreements solemnly entered into by the two countries could be repudiated or varied by either side as though it concerned that side alone, would cause them the gravest concern, and if seriously pursued would undoubtedly revive bitterness and differences which it was hoped had been removed for ever.

(t) I ask you to observe that none of these suppositions

emanates from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, after all, ought to know as much about it as any one: and because I am anxious that expectations should not be raised which may subsequently be disappointed, I venture to remind you that it has always been considered unwise to divide the skin of the bear before the animal has been killed.

(u) It gives me pleasure to find that, among a number of worthless friendships, he has made one acquisition of real value; for there must be some softer passion on her side that prompts this generosity.

(v) Had the doctor been less eminent in his profession, I should have doubted whether he was in earnest, but I knew him to be a man of business who would waste neither his own time nor that of his patient.

(w) As all roads lead to Rome, so do they likewise lead away from it, and you will find that in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any vital piece of literature, you will be gradually and pleasantly persuaded to excursions and explorations of which you little dreamed when you begun and will find yourselves scholars before you are aware.

(x) A public library should also have many and full shelves of political economy, for the dismal science, if it prove nothing else, will go far towards proving that theory is the bird in the bush, though she sings more sweetly than the nightingale, and that the millennium will not hasten its coming in deference to the most convincing string of resolutions that were ever unanimously adopted in public meeting.

(y) It seems very characteristic of the impartiality of an intellectual corporation that you should now, when victor and vanquished are alike dust, place the Duke of Cumberland's robe on the shoulders of a descendant of one of those humble clansmen who withheld the might of England on that fatal moor, and who sacrificed his home as he would have yielded up his life for those unhappy Stuarts who never called on Highland loyalty in vain.

(z) That fine fellow we hear so much about, but never meet,

the great military expert, who knows how to produce for us a security which the First Cause unfortunately omitted from the plans for genesis, if ever a statue is raised to his memory, will be shown with ears so long that happy wayfarers will never forget to laugh as they pass it.

II. Analyse into clauses, and give full description of each clause. Parse the words underlined:

- (a) The time is not remote, when I
Must by the course of nature die;
When, I foresee, my special friends
Will try to find their private ends:
And though 'tis hardly understood
Which way my death can do them good,
Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak.
- (b) Had he been ruled, for aught appears,
He might have lived these twenty years:
For, when we opened him, we found
That all his vital parts were sound.
- (c) Fossils give joy to Galen's soul,
He digs for knowledge, like a Mole;
In shells so learn'd, that all agree
No fish that swims knows more than he.
- (d) The Wise and Good will always own
That Man is never less alone
Than when alone; 'tis so with me,
When in my own large Company.
- (e) And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare,
And estimate the blessings which they share,
Tho' patriots flatter still shall wisdom find
An equal portion dealt to all mankind.
- (f) But this I know, when thou art fled,
Where'er they lay these limbs, this head,
No clod so valueless shall be
As all that then remains of me.
- (g) The ocean too has winter-views serene,
When all you see through densest fog is seen;

- (h) When you can hear the fishers near at hand
 Distinctly speak, yet see not where they stand.
- (i) When I have borne in memory what has tamed
 Great Nations, how ennobling thoughts depart
 When men change swords for ledgers, and desert
 The student's bower for gold, some fears unnamed
 I had, my country.
- (j) Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
 Who never to himself hath said
 This is my own, my native land,
 Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
 As home his footsteps he hath turned
 From wandering on a foreign strand?
- (k) Hadst thou but liv'd, though stripp'd of power,
 A watchman on the lonely tower,
 Thy thrilling trump had rous'd the land
 When fraud or danger were at hand;
 By thee, as by the beacon-light,
 Our pilots had kept course aright;
 As some proud column, though alone,
 Thy strength had propp'd the tottering throne.
 If, maiden, thou wouldest wend with me,
 To leave both tower and town,
 Thou first must guess what life lead we,
 That dwell by dale and down.
- (l) And when I 'm with my comrades met
 - Beneath the greenwood bough,
 What once we were we all forget
 - Nor think what we are now.
- (m) There was a time when, though my path was rough,
 This joy within me dallied with distress,
 And all misfortunes were but as the stuff
 Whence Fancy made me dreams of happiness:
 For hope grew round me, like the twining vine,
 And fruits and foliage, not my own, seemed mine.
 They sin who tell us Love can die.

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

- (o) Lo! where the four mimosas blend their shade,
 In calm repose at last is Landor laid;
 For ere he slept he saw them planted here
 By her his soul had ever held most dear,
 And he had lived enough when he had dried her tear.
- (p) Believe me, if all those endearing young charms
 Which I gaze on so fondly to-day,
 Were to change by to-morrow, and fleet in my arms,
 Like fairy-gifts fading away,
 Thou wouldst still be adored, as this moment thou art,
 Let thy loveliness fade as it will,
 And around the dear ruin each wish of my heart
 Would entwine itself verdantly still.
- (q) At the mid hour of night, when stars are weeping, I fly
 To the lone vale we lov'd, when life shone warm in
 thine eye;
 And I think oft, if spirits can steal from the regions
 of air,
 To revisit past scenes of delight, thou wilt come
 to me there,
 And tell me our love is remember'd, even in the sky.
 Well I know, when years have flown,
 Briars shall grow where ye have grown.
- (s) As we drove our prize at leisure,
 The King marched forth to catch us:
 His rage surpassed all measure,
 But his people could not match us.
 He fled to his hall pillars;
 And, ere our force we led off,
 Some sacked his house and cellars
 While others cut his head off.
- (t) To Rathlin's Isle I chanced to sail
 When summer breezes softly blew,
 And there I heard so sweet a tale
 That oft I wished it could come true.

USE AND MEANING OF WORDS

1. Criticize the attempts to show the meaning of the underlined words:

(a) The sensational discovery of the crime was a feature of all newspaper headlines. (b) After prayers each master went to his respective room. (c) The cessation in the procession was caused by the policeman being thrown off his horse. (d) His practical work was very poor. (e) Lack of funds caused the suspension of further building. (f) The defects of the parliamentary and local government systems respectively were discussed. (g) The discovery of fluorine was sensational in that it was thought to be impossible of isolation. (h) The early discovery of iron ore by the Chinese was of practicable importance. (i) The rose is a plant which is sensitive to the slightest frost. (j) He was not a theorist but a practical man, and could see the defects of the scheme. (k) In spite of his poor wage, he was proved to be a very ostentatious man by the manner of his dress. (l) Mathematics and Ancient History are taken by Science and Classics students respectively. (m) The American was very pretentious, claiming that his ancestors came over in the *Mayflower*. (n) He had a very wrong respective of the case.

2. Criticize the following attempts to construct sentences to show the meaning of the underlined words:

(a) The invention proved to be unique. Man is unique in this world, for no animal has a brain equal to his. The explorer found a vase of a type which had never been seen before, and he declared it to be unique.

(b) He was a mutual friend for many years. Their hate of each other was mutual, so both were satisfied when blows were exchanged. By a mutual agreement a satisfactory result was soon arrived at.

(c) We had to decimate our employers wages. He decided to decimate the population, so accordingly every tenth man was enrolled. The Church used to decimate every man's belongings. 'Out of the thousand captives I will decimate three-quarters of them', said the pirate.

(d) His generosity was compatible with his wealth. The new plant was compatible in turning out motor-cars every minute without fail. The result of the conference was compatible to all countries. The present weather is not compatible with the season of the year.

3. Words to use. Use in sentences designed to show their meaning:

(a) subtle, lax, heinous, lucrative, raucous, unanimous, harass, jeopardy, livid, caustic.

(b) prerogative, veneer, dogmatic, amenable, reprisal, autocrat, effigy, latent, ludicrous, reverberate.

(c) undulating, fastidious, lugubrious, actuated, sententious, intrinsic, fallacy, explicit.

(d) benign, entail, carnage, promiscuous, scrupulous, lapse, gratuitous, munificent, largess.

(e) specific, recriminations, phenomena, immune, flagrant, guerilla, virile, qualm, sully, waive.

(f) compliance, inherent, nucleus, obtrusive, nefarious, posthumous, stupor, penury, expostulate.

(g) overtures, trite, levity, petulant, abject, solicitous, promiscuous, lethargy, abortive.

(h) noxious, affluence, commiserate, derision, capricious, limpid, guttural, gamut, travesty.

(i) truculent, equivocal, relevant, implicit, illicit, contingency, mediocre, incongruous, peremptory.

(j) cadaverous, sallow, sequel, versatile, gratuity, lustre, monopoly, ominous, ostensible.

(k) ostracize, dexterity, amnesty, anathema, invidious, retrograde, perforate, secular, acme.

(l) exigency, redolent, mordant, utilitarian, salient, presentiment, unsophisticated, proclivity.

4. Criticize these attempts to differentiate in meaning between faculty, facility, felicity:

(a) His faculty of hearing was amazing. The facility with which he won the match was amazing. He welcomed the occasion with great felicity.

(b) The news was received with felicity. We entered the house with facility. He had a faculty for cricket.

(c) He needed all his faculties to escape from the danger. There were more facilities for bathing next year. His felicity at meeting us was probably due to his expectations of presents.

5. Criticize the following answers:

Question. Construct sentences to make clear the differences in meaning of these words: effective, efficient, efficacious.

(a) The antidote was very effective. The girl-secretary proved to be very efficient. The experiment was an efficacious one.

(b) The medicine was effective in relieving his pain. The machine was efficacious, for it did the work required. The sweeper was so efficient that in two minutes there was no sign of dust on the carpet.

(c) The colours in the scheme were very effective. The medicine he took was very efficacious. He was very efficient in his work.

6. Write sentences to show how these words differ in meaning or use:

(a) singular, extraordinary, strange; abandon, desert, forsake; abdicate, renounce, resign; angry, wrathful, irascible; brittle, frail, fragile; antique, antiquated, obsolete.

(b) advantage, benefit, utility; audacity, rashness, temerity; refuse, reject, decline; accurate, exact, precise; dangerous, hazardous, perilous; sluggish, slothful, indolent; offence, misdemeanour, transgression; marvel, miracle, prodigy; fury, frenzy, mania.

(c) corrupt, contaminate, deprave; collaborate, amalgamate, coalesce; amplify, augment, enhance; odd, singular, eccentric; barbarian, barbaric, barbarous; big, great, large; burlesque, caricature, travesty; commonplace, platitude, triviality.

(d) contrary, converse, opposite; essential, necessary, requisite; jesting, jocose, jocular; lesser, smaller, fewer; piteous, pitiable, pitiful; sensible, sensitive, susceptible; epoch, era, period; transparent, translucent, pellucid.

(e) facetious, flippant, arch; slander, scandal, calumny, port, harbour, haven; docile, tractable, ductile; contingent, contiguous, contagious; transitive¹, transitory, transitional; obedient, submissive, servile; ally, colleague, partner.

(f) boundary, limit, termination; ostentatious, pompous, pretentious; tense, intensive, intense; game, pastime, recreation; robust, hale, hardy; freedom, liberty, licence; forestall, obstruct, prevent.

7. Write sentences to show the difference in meaning:

(a) supercilious, superficial; anomalous, anonymous; euphony, euphemy; recourse, resource; convey, convoy; courtesy, curtsy; defer, differ.

(b) pronouncement, pronunciation; apologue, apology; deprecate, deprecate; factitious, fictitious.

(c) mendacity, mendicity; euphemism, euphuism; fortuitous, fortunate; purport, purpose.

(d) ingenuous, ingenious; erratic, erroneous; facility, felicity; inconstant, inconsistent; illegible, ineligible.

(e) vacillate, oscillate; immure, immune; volatile, voluble; apostle, apostate; precarious, precocious; monetary, monitory; canon, cannon; dual, duel.

(f) formerly, formally; congenial, congenital; complement, compliment; palate, palette; canvas, canvass.

(g) descent, dissent; cereal, serial; indict, indite; eminent, imminent; rhyme, rhythm; gage, gauge.

(h) poignant, pungent; levity, lenity; indolent, indigent; diseased, deceased.

8. Write sentences to show the difference in meaning:

(a) vindication, vindictiveness; elicit, illicit; illusive, elusive; imperious, imperial; salubrious, salutary; expedition, expedient; stimulus, stimulant; credentials, credence; verbal, verbose; popular, populous; distinct, distinctive; childish, childlike.

(b) exceedingly, excessively; alternate, alternative; definite, definitive; intense, intensive; luxuriant, luxurious; masterful, masterly; proposal, proposition; avenge, revenge; ceremonial, ceremonious; continual, continuous.

(c) affect, effect; apprehend, comprehend; council, counsel;

decided, decisive; defective, deficient; delusion, illusion; disposal, disposition; external, extraneous; forceful, forcible; advance, advancement; perspicacity, perspicuity.

(d) defect, deficiency; earthen, earthly; imaginary, imaginative; observance, observation; fatal, fateful; inflammable, inflammatory; precipitate, precipitous; regretful, regrettable; practical, practicable; repellent, repulsive; social, sociable.

(e) elusive, clusory; judicial, judicious; contemptuous, contemptible; proportion, portion; reversal, reversion; certitude, certainty; beneficent, benevolent; expedient, expeditious; presumptive, presumptuous; corporal, corporate; personify, personate; solicitation, solicitude; primary, primitive; civil, civilian.

9. Write sentences to show the difference in meaning:

(a) adoration, worship; murder, manslaughter; allude, refer; couple, pair; invent, discover.

(b) discriminate, distinguish; freedom, liberty; unlikely, improbable; tactics, strategy; revive, refresh.

(c) criticism, censure; profession, calling; pity, compassion; scrimmage, skirmish; mêlée, medley.

(d) apt, liable; authentic, genuine; revenge, vengeance; broad, wide; face, countenance; oblivious, unconscious; reciprocal, mutual.

(e) meticulous, scrupulous; optimistic, hopeful; dilemma, difficulty; extenuate, excuse.

(f) possible, feasible; part, percentage; dissimulation, deceit; precise, exact; impenitent, obdurate.

(g) dense, compact; repeat, reiterate; ingenuous, candid; oversight, negligence; differ, vary.

(h) ambiguous, uncertain; fanciful, grotesque; shrine, cenotaph; enormity, immensity; charity, benevolence; imply, infer.

(i) compare, contrast; laborious, tedious; custom, rite; pomp, splendour; infirm, disabled; dusky, shadowy; mortal, deadly; scandal, slander; verbal, oral.

10. Write sentences to show the difference in meaning or use:

(a) recall, recollect, remember, repeat; comprise, comprehend, consist, contain; discourse, exhortation, lecture, sermon.

(b) choose, differentiate, discriminate, select; recoil, retract, retreat, withdraw; indolent, lazy, slothful, sluggish.

(c) calm, peace, repose, tranquillity; memento, memorial, souvenir, token; chaos, confusion, disorder; beg, implore, solicit, supplicate.

(d) abundant, ample, copious, plentiful; abominable, detestable, execrable, hateful; ancient, antique, antiquated, obsolete.

(e) irregular, erratic, inconsistent, uncertain; profanation, abuse, desecration, misapplication; curtail, abridge, compress, abbreviate.

11. Make sentences in which these words are used with the right preposition:

(a) adverse, compensate, patient, impervious, abide, expostulate, beset, interspersed, connivance.

(b) affinity, consist, indifferent, responsible, accede, exempt, partake, key, subsist, umbrage.

(c) avail, content oneself, connive, inveigle, participate, devolve, amused, alien, fruitful, fruitless.

(d) averse, differ, preoccupied, be chary, propensity, compliance, parallel, disgust.

(e) compare, different, amenable, demur, prone, deter, proportionately, negligent, contemporary.

(f) entrust, compatible, impatient, dilate, simultaneously, exception, submit, omit.

(g) detract, be immune, conducive, commiserate, collaborate, derive, abstain, coincide.

(h) desist, beware, precedence, initiate, analogous.

12. For each verb plus preposition suggest a single word with the same meaning:

(a) bear away, bear out, bear up, bear down, bear upon, bear off.

(b) break up, break open, break off, break with, break into, break in, break out, break away, break down.

(c) come in, come to, come on, come about, come across, come along, come by, come down, come upon, come out, come over.

(d) fall away, fall behind, fall upon, fall back, fall off, fall through.

(e) give away, give forth, give in, give back, give over, give up.

(f) hold over, hold with, hold up, hold down, hold away, hold forth, hold on, hold out, hold together.

(g) look at, look out, look about, look down on, look for, look over, look through, look forward to.

(h) make away, make for, make out, make up, make up to.

(i) put on, put up, put down, put away, put through, put about, put back, put by, put forth, put forward, put off, put out.

(j) run up, run away, run off, run on, run over, run through, run to, run away with, run down, run out.

(k) take away, take up, take off, take on, take after, take to, take from, take out, take over, take in.

13. Use each word in sentences to show that it can be followed by either of two prepositions (e.g. admission to a friend, into the hall):

(a) arrival, authority, contribution, glance, readiness, use (noun), adapted, anxious, careful.

(b) concerned, hardened, impatient, secure (adj.), slow, suitable, appeal, break, burst (verb), deal.

(c) enter, intrude, labour, lean, perish, prepare, prevail, succeed, trespass, warn.

(d) claim, gratitude, imputation, libel, accompanist, accountable, angry, answerable, careless.

(e) engaged, familiar, indebted, introduced, obliged, offended, reconciled, responsible, agree, apologize.

(f) concur, consult, popular, compete, grateful, exult, hardened, appeal, entrust, indignant.

14. Give the right verbs in -fy with the meaning of make plus the given adjective (e.g. to make larger =magnify):

(a) to make simple, to make into a person, to make ample, to make glorious, to make peaceful, to make secure against loss, to make valid, to make rotten, to make worthy, to make into a god, to make holy, to make stupid, to make false, to make humiliated, to make strong, to make pure, to make right.

(b) to make fruitful, to make handsome, to make clear, to make into a system, to make rigid like bones, to make solid,

to make liquid, to make acid, to make vivid, to make absurd, to make violent, to make morally better, to make electrical.

(c) Give the right verb in -fy to express the meaning of: illustrate by example, prove true, speak ill of, prove to be the same, represent by a type, prove to be just, prove to be true, make less severe, fill with terror, play on credulity of.

15. Give a simpler or shorter form of each:

reverberate, repudiate, resuscitate, retaliate, reimburse, remunerate, recuperate.

16. Give the verbs with the prefix re- meaning:

bring back to life, make new again, restore to former place, breathe new vigour into, bring back to mind, free from anxiety again, go quickly through again, say over and over again, make young again, restore to wholeness, take back an opinion, make double.

17. Substitute for each phrase a verb in -ate with the same meaning:

(a) make longer, excite anger, destroy utterly, supply with water, play the part of another person, make clear, walk in sleep, make complex, deprive of strength, contract into wrinkles, bring into relation with another, take part in.

(b) set in particular place, separate into component parts, impress persistently, free from blame, solemnly declare, speak evasively, pretend to be what you are not, pretend not to be what you are, bring in novelties, make insertions to give false impressions, hasten the occurrence of, make happy, make easy.

(c) value too highly, have wavy motion, make necessary, make known to the public, involve in accusation, maintain a cause successfully, speak distinctly, express abhorrence, work out in detail, become worse.

18. Find a simpler or shorter verb to express the same idea:

frustrate, mutilate, stimulate, ejaculate, adjudicate, corroborate, lubricate, emulate, immolate, alienate, discriminate, devastate, abrogate, allocate, accentuate, desecrate, gravitate, investigate, accelerate, anticipate, abdicate, intimate.

19. (i) Give the meaning of each word. (ii) Give the negative form:

(a) limitable, palpable, perishable, applicable, calculable, comparable, hospitable, expiable.

(b) audible, edible, fallible, legible, affable, sociable, stable, susceptible, responsible, advisable.

(c) satiable, scrutable, tractable, vulnerable, reclaimable, refutable, mutable.

(d) accessible, assessable, admissible, apprehensible, compatible, contemptible, corrigible, destructible.

(e) eligible, feasible, flexible, resistible, noble, perceptible, plausible, reversible, soluble, tangible.

20. Give one adjective for each group:

That cannot be altered.	That cannot be rooted out
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" "	understood.	" "	ended.
" "	made good.	" "	rubbed out.
" "	objected to.	" "	expressed.
" "	tamed.	" "	defeated.
" "	placated.	" "	avoided.

21. Express in one word:

(a) able to use left hand as well as right; speaking two languages; pertaining to a kitchen; piece of bitter criticism; the use of spies; an exact copy of writing.

(b) person authorized to act for another; period of isolation imposed on voyagers; to recover from exhaustion or illness; person of great self-control or austerity; long vehement speech of censure; being in an indefinite number of places at the same time; one who is vowed to the service of some cause.

(c) spend the winter in sleep; without having made a will; the book of the words of an opera; feign illness in order to escape duty; admittance of an alien to citizenship; swing from one extreme to another; throw overboard to lighten a ship in distress.

(d) a person who is morbid through self-delusion; one who hates his fellow-men; holding correct or accepted opinions; one who acts between parties; over-scrupulous about minute details; one who prepares and mounts skins in a life-like manner.

(e) imitation producing ridicule of the thing imitated; a state of perplexity; a supplement that arises naturally; one unduly solicitous about his health; the closing portion of a speech; an office of profit or honour but without duties; one who holds views irrespective of reason.

(f) living both on land and on water; the ten commandments; state of gradual recovery after illness; a person filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm; regular course of procedure; final proposal of terms; speaking so that the voice appears to come from another quarter.

(g) a social outcast; a universal remedy; act of speaking one's thoughts aloud; fluctuate in opinion or resolution; legislative body of a state; government by the few; holding opinions contrary to those that are correct or accepted.

(h) pretence of being virtuous; man employed in loading and unloading ships; customary right falling to holders of an office; person given as a pledge; unable to pay debts; exclusive possession of trade in some commodity.

(i) prematurely developed in some faculty; showing colours like those of the rainbow; one who assails cherished beliefs; writing the story of one's own life; not to the point; becoming young again; a list of things to be done; supplement to a will.

(j) admitting no denial or refusal; one who walks in his sleep; not affording passage to; one who hates marriage; noted for ill deeds; one who practises severe self-discipline; one free from national limitations; science dealing with formation and meaning of words; murder of one's father.

(k) practice of talking about oneself; speaking or writing in several languages; dismiss or discard as too old; one who loves his fellow-men; one appointed by two parties to settle a dispute; settlement of dispute by mutual concession; speak or compose without preparation; based on observation and experiment, not theory.

(l) bringing gentle and easy death; medicine given to counteract poison; one who thinks only of himself; swearing to a statement known to be false; one who hates women; commonplace remark; illusive appearance of sheet of water in desert.

22. Show the several meanings of each of these words:

(a) sentence, match, fine, table, figure, frame. (b) draw, mount, absent, incense, close, but. (c) heart, shoot, collect, wound, even, while. (d) letter, succeed, leaf, perfect, so, bank. (e) clasp, tab, concert, poll, relay, ring. (f) get, discount, sow, head, pad, shaft. (g) check, magazine, stern,

tricycle, break, double. (h) bulb, scroll, balance, catch, drive, shade. (i) trap, bar, corner, root, keep, lock. (j) band, twist, foot, pawn, line, tide. (k) crane, plate, pocket, box, ball, string.

23. Explain the force of these prefixes. Give two examples to illustrate the use of each:

(a) ab-, mis-, dia-, tele-, bene-, cata-, peri-. (b) contra-, bis-, auto-, sub-, male-, epi-, hetero-. (c) post-, with-, mono-, sol-, syn-, meta-, circu-. (d) trans-, pan-, syn-, prot-, pro-, ex-, intro-. (e) vice-, sub-, poly-, para-, ortho-, pene-.

24. Explain the force of these suffixes. Give two examples to illustrate the use of each:

(a) -ee, -ly, -en, -esce, -kin, -cle, -ist, -ade. (b) -ment, -dom, -ive, -fy, -ock, -isk, hypo-, -craft. (c) -asm, -ship, -ible, -ize, -th, -ty, -age. (d) -monger, -ward, -istic, -age, -ster, -ling. (e) -ent, -et, -ate, -tude, -ard, -ot, -some.

25. (i) Show that these prefixes may have two meanings: for-, in-, un-, a-, mis-.

(ii) Show the difference in meaning in the prefixes:

(a) for-, fore-; (b) ante-, anti-.

26. Show how the prefixes *cum-* and *ad-* become modified by assimilation.

27. Explain the force of the italicized suffix or prefix:

(a) *subscribe*, *panacea*, *unwind*, *catalogue*, *mordant*, *macadamize*, *verbose*, *decamp*.

(b) *soliloquy*, *effervesce*, *decimate*, *indifferent*, *personify*, *freedom*, *hapless*, *illegible*.

(c) *protagonist*, *dissimulate*, *averse*, *barber*, *falsehood*, *anarchy*, *euphony*, *paddock*.

(d) *patriarch*, *malefactor*, *precipitous*, *synchronize*, *bishopric*, *asterisk*, *dearth*, *umbrage*.

(e) *forgo*, *sinecure*, *paraphrase*, *exonerate*, *novitiate*, *trickster*, *trustee*, *enthusiast*.

(f) *automobile*, *voyage*, *orthodox*, *transient*, *fortitude*, *wizard*, *atheist*, *patriot*, *godly*.

(g) *hypothesis*, *heterogeneous*, *obstruct*, *telepathy*, *arcade*, *library*, *golden*, *stripling*.

(h) *perimeter*, *perennial*, *biscuit*, *posthumous*, *handicraft*, *hatred*, *playwright*, *peninsula*.

28. Show that these definitions are faulty. Suggest better definitions:

- (a) A curve is a straight line which has been bent.
- (b) Faith is believing what you know isn't true.
- (c) A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle.
- (d) Syncopation is emphasis on a note which is not in the piece.
- (e) A compliment is when you say something to another which he and we know is not true.
- (f) Contralto is a low sort of music which only ladies sing.
- (g) An angle is a triangle with only two sides.
- (h) Superstition is people what believe in ghosts.
- (i) Chair—an apparatus of four wooden legs for a cripple with only two.

29. Point out the merits and defects of these definitions:

(a) Detective:

- (i) A person who helps in the detection of crime.
- (ii) A person who tries to trap offenders by reasoning from clues.

(b) Sieve:

- (i) A vessel with a perforated bottom, used for straining liquids.
- (ii) A frame across which is a fine mesh of wire.
- (iii) Holes joined together with wire.

(c) Bribe (noun):

- (i) A present given to a person for the purpose of obtaining influence over his actions.
- (ii) Some form of payment in order to obtain an end often illegal.

(d) Bicycle:

- (i) A two-wheeled vehicle propelled by human power.
- (ii) A machine for travelling, with two parallel wheels, one behind and in line with the other.

(e) Cockade:

- (i) Small hat badge, commonly used in the French Revolution.
- (ii) A small badge of honour worn on the hat.

(f) Orange:

- A round fruit grown in sunny countries. It has to be peeled before eating, and it grows on trees.

30. Give accurate definitions of the following:

- (a) ambush, tobacco, hat, dock, cartoon, ladder.
- (b) caravan, pledge, tongs, taxi, waistcoat, calendar.
- (c) diary, thrift, camber, menu, pigeon, punt.
- (d) farm, retinue, axle, basket, index, sandwich.
- (e) gargoyle, tobacco, watershed, brake, park, silhouette.
- (f) icicle, mackintosh, carpet, crucible, parrot, lemon.
- (g) gully, nut, harbour, needle, jug, armistice.
- (h) let (noun), yorker, jam, thimble, chimney, preface.

31. (a) What words have their origin in these place-names?

- (i) Arcady, Bayonne, Cyprus, Corinth, Egypt.
Milan, Xeres, Troyes, Nankin, Damascus,
Cambrai.
- (ii) Calicut, Canterbury, Oporto, Bohemia, Beth-
lehem, Elysium, Laconia, Mosul, Soli.
- (iii) Laodicea, Spain, Babylon, Magdala, Geneva,
• Fustat (Cairo), Gagás, Magnesia.

(b) What words have their origin in these rivers?
Tweed, Styx, Lethe, Maeander, Phasis.

32. What words owe their origin to these people?

- (a) Bunsen, Epicurus, Galvani, McAdam, Marconi, Earl of Sandwich, General Shrapnel, Tantalus, St. Audrey, Captain Boycott, Duns Scotus, Outram, Mesmer, Maxim.
- (b) Earl Spencer, Judge Logan, Judge Lynch, Lord Brougham, Gladstone, Burke, Pandarus, Count Zeppelin, Volta (scientist), Captain Negus, Earl of Chesterfield, Pasteur, Plimsoll, Bessemer.
- (c) Machiavelli, Cicero, Dahl, Draco, Gordius, Dr. Guillotin, Julius, Augustus, Mausolus, Stentor, Guy Fawkes, Bowdler, Plato, Moses, Simon Magus, Dr. Spooner, Amerigo Vespucci.
- (d) Pan, Jove, Janus, Mercury, Bacchus, Saturn, Mars, Hermes, Woden, Hercules, Faunus, Flora, Phaethon, Proteus, Procrustes, Thraso.

33. What words have their origin in these characters from books?

Mr. Micawber, Sam Weller, Mrs. Malaprop, Bumble, Benedick, Mr. Pickwick, Ishmael, Braggadocio, Jeremiah, Gargantua.

34. What words have their origin in the titles of these books?
Utopia, Don Quixote, Apocrypha, Euphues, Arcadia.

35. What do we mean when we refer to a person as being one of these?

(a) a Burke, a Demosthenes, a Nero, a Caesar, a Nestor, a Shylock, a Solon, a Judas, a Benedick, a Galahad, a Solomon, a Thomas, a Job, a Jezebel.

(b) a Jonah, an Abigail, a Jehu, a Nimrod, a Daniel come to judgment, a gay Lothario, a Don Juan, a Cromwell, a Maecenas, a Herod, a Pecksniff.

36. Use in sentences words with opposite meaning:

(a) affectation, punishment, superb, secrecy, premature, vigilant, famous, austerity, final, nonentity, monotony, prosperity, discord.

(b) master, anxiety, apathy, deplorable, indulgent, magnify, exasperate, enhance, optional, vilify, intimate, copious, attract, include, genial.

(c) surprising, charity, blatant, dexterous, languid, antipathy, harmony, systematic, ephemeral, brilliant, rude, lavish, caution, improvement.

(d) passive, reluctance, brevity, penury, terrestrial, superficial, levity, retrograde, liberality, justice, morose, dilatory, veteran.

37. Criticize the answers to this question:

Question. Use in sentences words with opposite meaning to

(a) affectation, (b) reluctance, (c) secrecy.

(a) He did not like him, and stared at him with the utmost hatred. The reality of his purpose was quickly seen. His actions were purely natural. His modesty made him a favourite. His bluntness astounded some people. When she wept, no one doubted the genuineness of her grief.

(b) Although it was all he possessed, he gave it up with readiness. When I told him, he was full of eagerness to do it. He did it willingly. Great joyousness pervaded the whole company. He entered into the game with care-free abandon. His popularity was due to willingness to help.

(c) The society was not intended to be secret, and all duties were performed with much openness. The publicity was

quite unexpected as the affair should have been quite secret. The openness with which he did things. His frankness made him popular. He said that truthfulness was the basis of their methods.

38. (i) Indicate by ' the syllable that bears the stress.
(ii) Use the word in a sentence to show its meaning:
- (a) aristocrat, derisive, minatory, plagiarism, surmise (noun), querulous, remonstrate.
 - (b) ribald, sacrosanct, segregate, tenable, tenet, virulent, consummate (adj.), nomad, prolix.
 - (c) tirade, acumen, chimerical, decadence, deprecatory, desultory, equitable.
 - (d) illustrative, irrefutable, promulgate, arbitrary, clandestine, uncontrovertible, irascible, altercate.
 - (e) amateur, aspirant, calibre, controversy, decade, elucidate, formidable, importune, inexorable.
 - (f) longevity, obdurate, premature, quandary, untoward, vehement, miscellany, diversity.

THE PARAGRAPH

1. (i) Examine these paragraphs and suggest a title for each.
- (ii) Is there one sentence that summarizes the paragraph? What is its position in the paragraph?
- (iii) Copy out the first and last sentence of each, and from memory supply the links in the argument.

(a) Do not call them books. They are not books. They are my friends. They are the splendid wayfarers I have met on my pilgrimage, and they are going on with me to the end. It was worth making the great adventure of life to find such company. Come revolutions and bereavements, come storm and tempest, come war or peace, gain or loss—these friends shall endure through all the vicissitudes of the journey. The friends of the flesh fall away, grow cold, are estranged, die, but these friends of the spirit are not touched with immortality. They were not born for death, no hungry generations tread them down, and with their immortal wisdom and laughter they give us the password to the eternal. You can no more exhaust them than you can exhaust the sunrise or the sunset, the joyous melody of Mozart or Scarlatti, the cool serenity of Velasquez, or any other thing of beauty. They are a part of ourselves, and through their noble fellowship we are made freemen of the kingdoms of the mind. We do not say we have read these books: we say that we live in communion with these spirits.

(b) For children must have music; they must have tunes to think to, and laugh to, and live to. Funeral marches to the grave are all very well for the elderly and disillusioned, but youth must tread a more lively measure. And this music should come like the sunshine in winter, surprisingly, at no fixed hour, as though it were a natural consequence of life. One of the gladdest things about the organ-man in our childhood was the unexpectedness of his coming. Life would be

dragging a little in schoolroom circles, when suddenly we would hear the organ clearing its throat as it were; we would all run to the window to wave our hands to the smiling musician, and shout affectionate messages to his intelligent monkey, who caught our pennies in his little pointed cap. In those days we had all made up our minds that when we grew up we would have an organ and a monkey of our own. I think it is rather a pity that with age we forget these lofty resolutions of our childhood. I have formed a conception of the ideal street-organist that would only be fulfilled by someone who had realized the romance of that calling in youth.

(c) The art of translation is a subsidiary art, and derivative. On this account it has never been granted the dignity of original work, and has suffered too much in the general judgment of letters. This natural under-estimation of its value has had the bad practical effect of lowering the standard demanded, and in some periods has almost destroyed the art altogether. The corresponding misunderstanding of its character has added to its degradation: neither its importance nor its difficulty has been grasped.

(d) Sir Walter has found (*O rare discovery*) that facts are better than fiction, that there is no romance like the romance of real life, and that, if we can but arrive at what men feel, do, and say in striking and singular situations, the result will be 'more lively, audible, and full of vent' than the fine-spun cobwebs of the brain. With reverence be it spoken, he is like the man who, having to imitate the squeaking of a pig upon the stage, brought the animal under his coat with him. Our author has conjured up the actual people he has to deal with, or as much as he could get of them, in their habits as they lived. He has ransacked old chronicles, and poured the contents upon his page; he has squeezed out musty records; he has consulted wayfaring pilgrims, bed-rid sybils. He has invoked the spirits of the air; he has conversed with the living and the dead, and let them tell their story in their own way; and by borrowing of others' has enriched his own genius with everlasting variety, truth, and freedom. He has taken his materials from the original authentic sources in large concrete masses, and not tampered with or too much frittered them away.

2. (i) Suggest a title for each paragraph.
- (ii) Does any one sentence summarize the paragraph?
- (iii) Make an outline of the passage in note form so as to bring out the logical translation of ideas from sentence to sentence and paragraph to paragraph.

(a) Thus the question of compulsory education is settled so far as nature is concerned. Her Bill on that question was framed and passed long ago. But, like all compulsory legislation, that of nature is harsh and wasteful in its operation. Ignorance is visited as sharply as wilful disobedience—incapacity meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first: but the blow without the word. It is left to you to find out why your ears are boxed.

The object of what we commonly call education—that education in which man intervenes and which I shall distinguish as artificial education—is to make good these defects in nature's methods; to prepare the child to receive nature's education, neither incapably nor ignorantly, nor with wilful disobedience; and to understand the preliminary symptoms of her pleasure, without waiting for the box on the ear. In short, all artificial education ought to be anticipation of natural education. And a liberal education is an artificial education—which has not only prepared a man to escape the great evils of disobedience to natural laws, but has trained him to appreciate and to seize upon the rewards which nature scatters with as free a hand as her penalties.—HUXLEY.

(b) On the evening of 7 January 1610, a fateful day for the human race, Galileo Galilei, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Padua, sat in front of a telescope he had made with his own hands.

More than three centuries previously, Roger Bacon, the inventor of spectacles, had explained how a telescope could be constructed so as 'to make the stars appear as near as we please'. He had shown how a lens could be so shaped that it would collect all the rays of light falling on it from a distant object, bend them until they met in a focus and then pass them on through the pupil of the eye on the retina. Such an instrument would increase the power of the human eye, just

as an ear trumpet increases the power of the human ear by collecting all the waves of sound which fall on a large aperture, bending them and passing them through the orifice of the ear on to the ear drum.

Yet it was not until 1608 that the first telescope had been constructed by Lippershey, a Flemish spectacle-maker. On hearing of this instrument, Galileo had set to work to discover the principles of its construction and had soon made himself a telescope far better than the original. His instrument had created no small sensation in Italy. Such extraordinary stories had been told of its powers that he had been commanded to take it to Venice and exhibit it to the Doge and Senate. The citizens of Venice had then seen the most aged of their senators climbing the highest bell-towers to spy through the telescope at ships which were too far out at sea to be seen without its help. The telescope admitted about a hundred times as much light as the unaided human eye and, according to Galileo, it showed an object at fifty miles as clearly as if it were only five miles away.—JEANS.*

3. These passages have the sentences in the wrong order. Read through each passage carefully, suggest a title, and rearrange the sentences in the proper order.

(a) It is better than the silver spoon in the mouth. He could not preserve his hostility in the presence of the other's disarming smile and gay good-humour. It will carry you anywhere and win you anything, including the silver spoon. He just yielded up his sword and sunned himself in the pleasant weather that the other carried with him like an atmosphere. There is nothing so irresistible as the right kind of smile. It was the flash of sunshine that did for him. If I were to be born into this world again and had the choice of my endowments, I should arrange very carefully about my smile. It disarms your enemies and makes them forget that they have a grudge against you. 'I have a great many reasons for disliking you,' said a man to my friend the other day, 'but when I am with you I can never remember what they are.'

(b) No reasonable person could enjoy the country in such a

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garb. If we are wise our wisdom will gain from the simplicity of our speech, and if we are foolish our folly will only shout the louder through big words. We only distract attention from the thought to the clothes it wears. It is an excellent thing to have a good vocabulary, but one ought not to lard one's common speech or everyday letters with long words. He would feel like a blot on the landscape. And familiar conversation that dresses itself up in silk-hatted words is no less an offence against the good taste of things. It is like going out for a walk in the fields with a silk hat, a frock-coat, and patent leather boots. We do not make a thing more impressive by clothing it in grand words any more than we crack a nut more neatly by using a sledge-hammer. He would be as much out of place as a guest in a smock-frock at a Buckingham Palace garden party.

(c) The water was out, over miles and miles of the flat country adjacent to Yarmouth: and every sheet and puddle lashed its banks and had its stress of little breakers setting heavily towards us. When at last we got into the town, the people came out to their doors, all aslant, and with streaming hair, making a wonder of the mail that had come through such a night. As we struggled on, nearer and nearer to the sea from which this mighty wind was blowing dead on shore, its force became more and more terrific. When we came within sight of the sea, the waves on the horizon, caught at intervals above the volleying abyss, were like glimpses of another shore with towers and buildings. Long before we saw the sea its spray was on our lips, and showered salt rain upon us.

(d) '*Have something to say*'—excellent counsel. Hence comes preciousness, and artificiality, and a thousand evils. He is not using them to express his meaning, for he has no meaning to express; but is choosing them because they are rare, or melodious, or emphatic, and is arranging them in the combinations and sequences in which they will sound prettiest or most forcibly attract attention. Matthew Arnold once said to me: 'People think I can teach them style. What stuff it all is!' A man who sits down to write, having nothing to say, soon finds himself playing with words for their own sake. 'That is the only secret of style.' 'Have something to say, and say it as clearly as you can.'

(e) On the other side, heat and vivacity in age is an excellent composition for business. Generally, youth is like the first cogitations, not so wise as the second: for there is a youth in thoughts as well as in ages; and yet the invention of young men is more lively than that of old, and imaginations stream into their minds better, and as it were more divinely. Young men are fitter to invent than to judge, fitter for execution than for counsel, and fitter for new projects than for settled business; for the experience of age, in things that fall within the compass of it, directeth them; but in new things abuseth them. A man that is young in years may be old in hours, if he have lost no time; but that happeneth rarely. The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men amount to this, that more might have been done or sooner. Natures that have much heat and great and violent desires are not ripe until they have passed the meridian of their years; but reposed natures may do well in youth.

4. Develop each thought into a paragraph:

(a) The great point about windmills is that they are among the few labour-saving contrivances that do not encourage man to work himself to death. (b) Silence is the essential companion of reading. (c) It is restless mind that makes men. (d) None can ignore the weather. (e) It is easier to use a gun than to show courage. (f) It is not taking tickets that makes the traveller. (g) Politics do (do not) appeal to youth. (h) It is false economy to neglect buying books. (i) When nature has fashioned a genius she breaks the mould. (j) It is a very unusual bankrupt that has no assets. (k) Cheerfulness often depends on one's health.

5. Write paragraphs refuting these statements or ideas:

(a) Unpunctuality is a breach of good manners. (b) Nothing is capable of being well set to music that is not nonsense. (c) When an opinion is general, it is usually correct. (d) The knowledge of grammar is a necessary evil. (e) 'Going by railroad I do not consider as travelling at all.' (f) Anticipation is better than realization. (g) Every one has heard of Mr. Chaplin. (h) Human nature is the same the world over. (i) Nothing is silent in this world. (j) It is unwise to correct ignorance.

6. This is the opening sentence of a paragraph by Belloc:
 'Who when he comes across a little word "ink" considers
 that imperial liquid which only the Basileus on his Con-
 stantinopolitan throne could use for his most awful signature?'

Write paragraphs that open with a discussion of the origin
 of words like 'temper', 'purple', 'silly', or any other words
 that have a history.

7. Choose one of these sentences and write a paragraph to
 which it will be a fitting conclusion.

(a) Hence the citizens were wild with expectation. (b) In
 the blind the sense of touch is doubly acute. (c) 'What
 mighty contests rise from trivial things!' (d) I am a sovereign
 in my library, but it is the dead, not the living, that attend my
 levees. (e) Where there is no hope there can be no endeavour.
 (f) 'Five and ninepence,' he said. (g) 'That is the worst
 feature of the case.' (h) Such criticisms are apt to be deeply
 resented. (i) On the same day pigs will be seen flying.
 (j) We shall not see his like again.

8. Write two sentences on each subject you choose. The
 titles provide a clue for the opening sentence of each paragraph.

(a) (i) Snow is a joke to the young but a tragedy to the old.
 (ii) The miracle of yesterday is the commonplace of to-day.
 (iii) Punishment—should it fit the crime or the wrongdoer?
 (iv) A panic—cause and effect.

(b) (i) Fire is a good servant but a bad master. (ii) Super-
 stition is stronger than religion or education. (iii) Man's two
 best companions—a dog and a book. (iv) The telephone
 should be in every home and in every office.

(c) (i) It is better to read one book well than seven in a
 hurry. (ii) October combines the charms of summer and
 winter. (iii) Some people can be happy anywhere, others
 nowhere. (iv) God made the country but man made the town.

9. Continue the paragraphs here begun and write the
 preceding paragraph:

(a) But in the country the moon is not an unconsidered
 and casual visitor, whose movements are of such little account
 that we do not trouble to study them. It is, on the contrary,
 the most important and most discussed neighbour we have.

(b) And while the accidents of life so often seem to take control of events, it is no less true that our most deeply calculated schemes sometimes turn round and smite us.

(c) That was how I liked to think of Tewkesbury (or any other old town), and I stayed away from it lest I should find it was all cinemas, fried-fish shops, and tin tabernacles. But one day last summer I found Tewkesbury in my path.

(d) Why, then, does not every one keep a diary if it is so full of the delight of freedom and omnipotence? Perhaps the reason is that . . .

(e) There are some practical objections to over-many clothes. ('On wrapping up.')

(f) Beauty or none, there is much to be said for a London fog. It gives us all that 'change' which we are always needing.

(g) His clothes belied the impression of good breeding that his bearing and speech gave.

10. Write a sequence of three paragraphs on each chosen topic. The titles will suggest openings for paragraphs.

(a) For cheerfulness, comfort, and companionship give me a coal fire.

(b) Man seeketh in society comfort, use, and protection.

(c) The three great elements of modern civilization, gunpowder, printing, and the Protestant religion.

(d) 'Make 'em laugh; make 'em cry; make 'em wait'—Charles Reade's advice on writing novels.

(e) 'There are three kinds of people in the world—the wills, the won'ts, and the can'ts.'

11. Expand (not more than 200 words) one of the following statements:

(a) (i) Houses are built to live in, and not to look on.
 (ii) Young men see visions, old men dream dreams. (iii) To make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely.
 (iv) A collection of objects can be classified in many ways.

(b) (i) The poet is born, not made. (ii) Music moves a crowd more than words can. (iii) In history there is, strictly speaking, no end and no beginning. (iv) Prudence is not the companion of youth.

(c) (i) Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready

man; and writing an exact man. (ii) Playwriting is an art of preparing. (iii) Danger is a good teacher and makes apt scholars. (iv) There is a passion for hunting something deeply implanted in the human breast.

(d) (i) Libraries are not made, they grow. (ii) Many people possess a sixth sense—vanity. (iii) A man without a hobby is like a ship without a rudder. (iv) The great pleasure of ignorance is asking questions.

(e) (i) The most memorable smiles are those which have the quality of the unexpected. (ii) Habits should be a stick that we use, not a crutch to lean on. (iii) The motor-bus ended the isolation of the village. (iv) Greatness consists in bringing all manner of mischief upon mankind, and goodness in removing it from them. (v) Manners were invented to keep fools at a distance.

12. Discuss these efforts by boys to outline essays:

Superstitions :

(a) Early foundations among primitive peoples.—Sense of a higher duty. Rites which grew up traditionally observed. Almost died out with civilization but smatterings still remain.

(b) What are superstitions? Superstitions of the sea. Tales of a churchyard. Household superstition. Dreams. The heavens.

(c) Origin. Why should one not do certain things? Examples. Are there still superstitious people? Why are they superstitious? Remedies of superstitions—supposed to right the wrong. Future.

(d) Extravagance in religious matters, exaggeration of legends. Origin. Uses. Why they are ridiculous.

Favourite Way of Spending a Holiday :

(a) *Walking and Cycling Tour* : Position. Programme. Kit. Clothing. Duration of tour.

(b) *Camping* : Joy of packing. The journey, and settling down. Joyous ways of spending the time. Leaving—disappointment and happy memories.

(c) *Camping* : Health. Fun. Economy. Self-reliance Friendship.

Photography :

(a) Development. Cinematography. Pleasure. Detection of criminals. Medical and surgical work. Permanent records of memorable events. Advantages over drawings and paintings.

(b) For the general public. For the naturalist. For the scientist. For the explorer. Conclusion—it conveys what words cannot.

13. Here is an essay outlined by means of summary sentences. Make notes on the ideas you would include in each paragraph, and write one paragraph in full. The summary sentence is not always the first in the paragraph.

Those People Next Door :

(a) We seldom know our neighbours.

(b) Apart from some catastrophe there seems no reason why we should ever exchange a word.

(c) It is not pride or incivility on either side that keeps us remote from each other.

(d) On the occasions on which we become actually conscious of our neighbours, the temptation is to think ill of them.

(e) They are always in the wrong.

(f) It is possible to believe anything about them—especially the worst.

(g) If ever you come to know them you find they are not a bit like what you thought they were.

14. Use any of this material to write an essay on a chosen topic:

(a) Value of motor racing:

A fascinating sport. Furnishes most searching test of any improvement contemplated.

Features in construction perfected as a result of car-racing: power from engine, reliability, improved gear-boxes and clutches, ignition, lubrication, four-wheel brakes, springs, steering, tyres, modifications in fuel and lubricant, overhead valves.

(b) Opening of cinemas, etc., on Sundays:

A common day of rest and opportunity for worship vital to

national well-being. Welfare of those employed in entertainment industry. Other workers called on to lose Sunday. Character of entertainment offered.

Importance of local opinion.

(c) Uses of glass:

Constructional and engineering. Domestic and general utility. Packing purposes. Scientific. Artistic.

(d) What is wrong with journalism to-day?

Verbosity. Sensationalism. Insincerity. Sentimentality. Inaccuracy. Lack of self-control.

(e) Should there be a fixed calendar—thirteen equal months of twenty-eight days?

Every month begins on Sunday. 7, 14, 21, 28—always Saturdays. Comparison of weeks and months easy for business men. Fixed Easter—effect on schools, courts, holidays. Equated monthly times to produce, sell, earn, and spend. Two extra days: Year-Day, 29 December; Leap Day, 29 June.

(f) Capital punishment should be abolished:

Not necessary as a deterrent. Irrevocable—mistakes happen. So horrible that juries sometimes acquit guilty men. Inflicts suffering on those who have to carry it out. It is an advertisement of murder—space devoted by papers. Inflicts suffering on the condemned man's relatives without alleviating that of the victim's relatives. Contrary to our belief in sanctity of human life.

(g) Submarines should be abolished:

In the general interests of humanity, in consideration of the view that they are offensive instruments; in order to secure a most substantial contribution to disarmament and peace; in view of the financial relief to be obtained; in consideration of the sailors.

(h) Business virtues:

Energy. Self-reliance. Honesty. Initiative. Continuity. Courage. Good judgment. Optimism.

(i) A defence of the Zoo:

Animals ready to appreciate good treatment from man. As they are captured young they have no craving for their natural surroundings. Life in the wilds is a struggle for

existence, a life of fear. A way of preserving species that are becoming extinct. A way of educating men in natural history.

15. Take any group of essay subjects on pp. 88-91 and apply these ways of gathering information:

- (a) Who? When? Where? Why? How?
- (b) Cost. Safety. Appearance. Health. Comfort. Reliability.
- (c) Past; Present; Future. Yesterday; To-day; To-morrow.
- (d) People affected: e.g. Abolition of examinations:
 - Pupils. Parents. Teachers. Examiners. Employers. Authorities of Universities and Training Colleges.
- (e) Life in the past—size and numbers. Roads and traffic. Dress. Houses: exterior. Houses: interior. Meals. Pleasures and pastimes.
- (f) The future of _____. Limited or unlimited:
 - How and why? What effect will it have on work, wealth, and happiness of mankind?
- (g) Progress of ____:
 - What has been done. What is being done. What will be done.
- (h) A holiday resort or district described:
 - Access. First impressions. Surroundings and background. Places worth a visit. Features of occupation, dress, habits, speech of the people.
- (i) Kinds.
- (j) Causes and effects, and remedies.

16. Examine these examples of opening paragraphs. How do they stand the tests mentioned in the first passage? In what ways are they worthy of imitation?

- (a) No one, or no one who has any sense of art, has ever sat down to write a book without an anxious consciousness of the importance of its opening words. On the first line of a poem, the first sentence or chapter of a book, more probably than on any other, with the possible exception of the last, hangs the success or failure of the whole. It lies with first words to arrest attention, to capture interest, to strike a keynote. They are a promise and a programme, which must contain enough to excite but not to fatigue: they must tell

something, but not too much, of what is to follow: they are that right sort of text which contains the subject of the sermon, but sets us asking how it will be developed.

Some Beginnings : JOHN BAILEY.

(b) What fun our posterity will have with our ridiculous worship of spelling!—*On Spelling : HILAIRE BELLOC.*

(c) In a very little book which has just been published, an anonymous thinker tackles a very big problem—one of the most leaden and inveterate, indeed, of all the problems that go to make up the burden of the mystery of things: the problem that crouches hideously on every pillow in the world, that fouls every dawn with its presence, that robs sleep of half its virtue, and makes midnight festivals, be they never so innocent, mere hollow mockeries and gawds. We refer, of course, to the problem of Getting Up.

The Doodle Doo : DIXON SCOTT.

(d) So Harry Weldon's dead; and with his death is severed yet another link with the music-hall of the past, the music-hall of low comedy and comic songs and acrobatics, where one sought, and found, honest, thoughtless entertainment instead of refinement and pretentiousness. Peace to his ashes!

Harry Weldon : MATTHEW NORRAGE.

(e) Ask an Englishman what nation in the world enjoys most freedom, and he immediately answers his own. Ask him in what that freedom principally consists, and he is instantly silent. This happy pre-eminence does not arise from the people's enjoying a larger share in the legislation than elsewhere, for in this particular several states in Europe excel them; nor does it arise from a greater exemption from taxes, for few countries pay more; it does not proceed from their being restrained by fewer laws, for no people are burdened with so many; nor does it particularly consist in the security of their property, for property is pretty well secured in every polite state in Europe.—*English Liberty : GOLDSMITH.*

(f) One of the pleasantest things in the world is going a journey; but I like to go by myself. I can enjoy society in a room; but out of doors Nature is company enough for me. I am then never less alone than when alone.

On Going a Journey : HAZLITT.

17. Examine these essay openings, keeping in your mind the tests mentioned in the first example of opening paragraphs.

(a) Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out.

Of Revenge: BACON.

(b) Men fear death as children fear to go in the dark, and as that natural fear is increased with tales, so is the other.

Of Death: BACON.

(c) What is truth? said jesting Pilate; and would not stay for an answer.—*Of Truth*: BACON.

(d) There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice.—*On Giving Advice*: ADDISON.

(e) I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit of mind.

Cheerfulness: ADDISON.

(f) Footmen are no part of Christianity.—*Footmen*: HAZLITT.

(g) 'A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game.' This was the celebrated *wish* of old Sarah Battle (now with God) who, next to her devotions, loved a good game of whist.—*Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*: LAMB.

(h) There are many people now who like dirt, not on human beings, where they still call it dirt, but on pictures and other works of art, where they call it mellowness.

'Mellowness': *The Times*, Third Leader.

(i) It is in June that lawns come into their own.

'On Lawns': *The Times*, Third Leader.

(j) Spring is a serenade, but autumn is a nocturne.

Autumn: ROGER WRAY.

(k) Your castles in the air are the best castles to possess, and keep a quiet mind.

Castles in the Air: R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

(l) I do not think it is good for any one to be always sensible.

Masters of Nonsense: HOLBROOK JACKSON.

(m) As often as I survey my bookshelves I am reminded of Lamb's 'ragged veterans'.

(n) Friendship is above reason, for, though you find virtues in a friend, he was your friend before you found them.

On Friendship: A. C. CLUTTON-BROCK.

18. Examine these suggestions for opening sentences of an essay, and think of a suitable epithet for each style: e.g. Proverbial, Generalizing, Provocative.

(a) Exploration:

Every man is not a stay-at-home. What first drove men from home—nagging wives or empty stomachs? Curiosity is not the monopoly of women.

(b) Cycling:

He who first made a wheel did not realize the importance of what he did. The test of ridicule is a severe one. Familiarity, breeder of contempt, has failed to snub the bicycle. The title of Poor Man's Motor-car is apt and complimentary.

(c) Aviation:

Icarus little dreamed of the ambitions he would arouse. Men have always delighted in the idea of travelling by air—on magic carpets and kindred marvels. Unsatisfied man, having conquered land and water, naturally aspired to mastery of the air. To watch birds fly is to envy them.

(d) The lakes of England:

You cannot understand England if you do not know the lakes of England. A miniature may be as artistic as a canvas of vast expanse. The English Switzerland is indeed a jewel. 'I will lift up mine eyes to the hills . . .' The English lakes are one of the last remaining strongholds of the walker. 'Yes, I have seen the lakes—I toured them on Saturday.' In spite of Wordsworth and Coleridge, the lakes are still fresh and wonderful. Poets and painters, even railway posters, fail to do justice to the English lakes. The one-inch Ordnance Survey map of the Lake District is the chart to a golden land.

19. Take any of the preceding opening sentences, continue the line of thought, and complete the first paragraph.

20. Invent at least four arresting openings for any one of the essay subjects on pp. 88–91.

21. Choose one of the four openings and complete the opening paragraph.

22. Examine these ending paragraphs. In what way do they suggest the tone and spirit of the whole essay? Do they

leave the impression of finality, that the last word has been said? How is this impression to be given?

(a) None of us will look on that moving scene without emotion. But something more will be required of us than a spasm of easy, tearful emotion that exhausts itself in being felt. What have we, the living, to say to the dead who pass by in shadowy hosts? They died for no mean thing. They died that the world might be a better and cleaner place for those who lived and for those who came after. As that unknown soldier is borne down Whitehall he will issue a silent challenge to the living world to say whether it was worthy of his sacrifice. And if we are honest with ourselves we shall not find the answer easy.

The Unknown Warrior: 'ALPHA OF THE PLOUGH'.

(b) When I look upon the tombs of the great, every motion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tombs of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.

Meditations in the Abbey: ADDISON.

(c) A strange picture we make on our way to our Chimaeras, ceaselessly marching, grudging ourselves the time for rest; indefatigable, adventurous pioneers. It is true that we shall never reach the goal: it is even more than probable that there is no such place; and if we lived for centuries and were endowed with the powers of a god, we should find ourselves not much nearer what we wanted at the end. O toiling hands of mortals! O unwearied feet, travelling ye know not whither! Soon, soon it seems to you, you must come forth on some conspicuous hilltop, and but a little way farther, against the

setting sun, descry the spires of El Dorado. Little do ye know your own blessedness; for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labour.

El Dorado: R. L. STEVENSON.

23. Point out the different ways here exemplified of ending an essay.

(a) We shall need a lot of medical evidence before we cease to say with the most friendly of all poets:

'Then here's a hand, my trusty frien',
And gie's a hand o' thine.'

On Shaking Hands: 'ALPHA OF THE PLOUGH'.

(b) There never was a golden age in which happiness was the universal portion, nor one in which it was denied to those who had the gift within. It is a personal affair, not an affair of time, place, or condition, and if we are sad, it is idle to lament that we were not born in days when we could have been merry. Sancho Panza is happy in any age, and Don Quixote is always sorrowful.—*The Golden Age*: 'ALPHA OF THE PLOUGH'.

(c) The present is always infallible until it becomes the past; and then it is usually wrong.

'The Infallible Present': *The Times* Third Leader.

(d) I roll up my magic carpet and bless the man who invented maps for the solace of man.

On a Map of the Oberland: C. E. MONTAGUE.

(e) The curtain is rising and the pageant is all before us.

February Days: 'ALPHA OF THE PLOUGH'.

(f) Well, the young people have got votes and mean to use them. They cannot make a much worse hash of the world than their elders have done.

Looking Back on Life: DEAN INGE.

THE SENTENCE

i. Rewrite these passages by combining sentences, and compare the two versions. When do short sentences seem most suitable?

(a) Her pace was swift as when she started. But it was unconscious and mechanical action. It wanted the ease, the lightness of her former riding. She seemed screwed up to a task which she must execute. There was no flogging, no gory heel. Her heart was throbbing, tugging at the side within. Her spirit spurred her onwards.

(b) His stores were opened in town after town. He entered in state. The streets everywhere were hung with flags. Bells were pealed. Nuns and monks walked in procession before and after him, while he himself sat in a chariot and the Papal Bull on a cushion before him. The sale-rooms were the churches.

(c) As an observer of life, of manners, of all the shades of human character, he stands in the first class. And what he observed he had the art of communicating in two widely different ways. He could describe virtues, vices, habits, whims, as well as Clarendon. But he could do something better. He could call human beings into existence, and make them exhibit themselves.

(d) Gerard hung in mid-air. He clenched his teeth, and nipped the rope tight with his feet and gripped with his hands, and went down slowly hand below hand. He passed by one huge rough stone after another. He saw there was green moss on one. He looked up and he looked down. The moon shone into his prison window: it seemed very near.

(e) Here we called for drink, and bespoke dinner. We all lay down after dinner (the day being wonderful hot) to sleep, and each of us took a good nap and then rose; and Tom Wilson came to see me, and sat and talked an hour. By and by he parted, and we took coach and to take the air, there being a fine breeze abroad, and then filled some bottles of water to

carry home with me. Here W. Hewer's horse broke loose, and we had the sport to see him taken again.

2. Rewrite each passage, joining simple sentences together where you think it desirable:

(a) At last I could find sufficient pause to look at the sea. It was tremendous. The wind was blinding. Stones and sand flew about. The noise was awful. It confounded me. The high watery walls came rolling in. At their highest they looked as if the least would engulf the town. The receding wave swept back with a hoarse roar. It seemed to scoop out deep caves in the beach. Its purpose might have been to undermine the earth.

(b) Sometimes we talk of the malice of parties. As usual, my friend Sir Roger tells of an incident. It happened when he was a schoolboy. At that time feuds ran high between the roundheads and cavaliers. The worthy knight was then but a stripling. He had occasion to ask a person the way to St. Anne's Lane. The person did not answer his question. He called him a young cur. He asked him who had made Anne a saint. The boy was confused. He inquired of the next person the way to Anne's Lane. He was called a prick-ear'd cur for his pains. The man did not show him the way. He told the boy she had been a saint before he was born. She would be one after he was hanged. The boy did not repeat the former question. He went into every lane. He asked what they called the name of the lane.

(c) This day died Mr. Samuel Pepys. He was a very worthy, industrious, and curious person. None in England exceeded him in knowledge of the Navy. He had passed through all the most considerable offices in the Navy. He performed them all with great integrity. James II went out of England. Then Pepys laid down his office. He would serve no more. He withdrew himself from all private affairs. He lived at Clapham with his former clerk in a noble house. He enjoyed the fruit of his labours in great prosperity there.

(d) Choler makes men active, earnest, full of alacrity, and stirring, if it be not stopped. If it be stopped, it becomes malign and venomous. Ambition is like that. Ambitious men may find the way open for their rising. Then they are

rather busy than dangerous. They may be checked in their desires. They then become secretly discontent. They look upon men and matters with an evil eye. Things may go backward. They are then best pleased. These are the worst qualities in a servant of a prince or of a state. It is good for princes, if they use ambitious men, to ensure they are progressive. That cannot be ensured without inconvenience. It is good not to use such natures at all.

3. Break up into sentences:

(a) And now, while both elastic gunwales were springing in and out, as the whale dallied with the doomed craft in this devilish way; and from his body being submerged beneath the boat he could not be darted at from the bows, for the bows were almost inside of him, as it were; and while the other boats involuntarily paused, as before a quick crisis impossible to withstand, then it was that monomaniac Ahab, furious with this tantalizing vicinity of his foe, which placed him all alive and helpless in the very jaws he hated; frenzied with all this, he seized the long bone with his naked hands, and wildly strove to wrench it from its gripe.

(b) From the entrance into this unnatural war, his natural cheerfulness and vivacity grew clouded, and a kind of sadness and dejection of spirit stole upon him, which he had never been used to; yet being one of those who believed that one battle would end all differences, and that there would be so great a victory on one side that the other would be compelled to submit to any conditions from the victor (which supposition and conclusion generally sunk into the minds of most men, and prevented the looking after many advantages that might then have been laid hold of), he resisted those indispositions.

(c) The king's reserve of horse, which was his own guards, with himself in the head of them, were even ready to charge those horse who pursued his left wing, when, on a sudden, such a panic of fear seized upon them, that they all run near a quarter of a mile without stopping, which happened upon an extraordinary accident, that hath seldom fallen out, and might well disturb and disorder very resolute troops, as those were, and the best horse in the army.

(d) So that in the end the king was compelled to quit the

field; and to leave Fairfax master of all his foot, cannon, and baggage; amongst which was his own cabinet, where his most secret papers were, and letters between the king and him; of which they shortly after made that barbarous use as was agreeable to their natures, and published them in print; that is so much of them, as they thought would asperse either of their Majesties, and improve the prejudice they had raised against them; and concealed other parts, which would have vindicated them from many particulars with which they had aspersed them.

EXPRESSION AND DICTION

1. Express in a simpler form:

(a) daughter of Eve, sleep of the just, proboscis, gilded chamber, great unwashed, iron horse, ocean greyhound.
(b) Bruin, chanticleer, the king of beasts, Reynard, domesticated quadrupeds, feline race. (c) the staff of life, silver streak, weaker sex, olfactory organ, single blessedness, pedestrian exercise. (d) anent, cease, endeavour, exclusive, odour, perspiration, accommodation. (e) collation, comestibles, commence, donation, emoluments, evince, expedite, felicitate. (f) imbibe, suborn, emporium, munificent, spouse, vituperate, envisage, indigent, antediluvian. (g) antagonize, beverage, category, cryptic, feasible, sacred edifice, incurable optimism, a veritable death-trap.

2. (i) Suggest words to use instead of these archaisms:

(a) aught, albeit, belike, ere, erst, erstwhile. (b) forbears, perchance, yclept, to wit, I trow. (c) Well-nigh, whilom, wherein, anent, no whit . . . (d) peradventure, methought, quoth, betwixt. (e) howbeit, varlet, withal, haply.

(ii) Suggest native words or phrases to replace these:

(a) beau-ideal, soi-disant, à l'outrance, bête noire, par excellence, carte blanche, mirabile dictu. (b) noblesse oblige, cul-de-sac, en route, amour propre, nom de plume, bon mot, bonhomie. (c) blasé, canard, cause célèbre, ci-devant, clientèle, comme il faut, coup de grâce. (d) débâcle, début, de rigueur, de trop, double entendre, ennui, en passant, ensemble, faux pas. (e) hauteur, lèse-majesté, mauvaise honte, persiflage, pis aller, raison d'être, recherché, sans souci. (f) savoir faire, sang-froid, tour de force, tout ensemble, les convenances, jeu de mots, au fait, chef-d'œuvre.

3. Suggest fresh ways of expressing the ideas underlying these hackneyed phrases or quotations:

(a) conspicuous by his absence; but it was not to be; leave

severely alone; more sinned against than sinning; the psychological moment; more in sorrow than in anger.

(b) there's the rub; filthy lucre; the inner man; too funny for words; the tender mercies; in durance vile; not wisely but too well; make a virtue of necessity.

(c) hoping against hope; sinister machinations; utter abandon; sartorial aspect; a lump in one's throat; tug at one's heart-strings; all that was mortal of.

(d) the land of Nod; epithets the reverse of complimentary; spell ruin; be too previous; tonsorial art; the inflated sphere; nether garments.

(e) laudable object; pampered menial; honourable past; insuperable difficulty; engrossing topic; apocryphal story; irreparable harm; the line of least resistance.

(f) made the supreme sacrifice; retired for the night; measured tread; stands to reason; it would be amusing if it were not so tragic; dark horse.

(g) measured his length; not to be gainsaid; can scarce forbear; add insult to injury; make assurance doubly sure; put on one's thinking cap.

(h) within an ace of; draw a red herring across the path; smell a rat; patting himself on the back.

4. Rewrite in the simplest form:

(a) He was made the recipient of a volume the subject of which was the gentle art, beloved of Izaak Walton of yore.

(b) The colour mounted to his cheeks as he realized he presented a spectacle of miserable poverty.

(c) His inability to perform the operation was the inevitable consequence of imbibing too deeply.

(d) He evinced a lively admiration for objects of antiquarian interest.

(e) It gives me the greatest pleasure to be informed that you have passed your time not disagreeably.

(f) We were treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions.

(g) It has not vitality enough to preserve it from putrefaction.

(h) This is rather too close an imitation of that language

which is used in the apostolic occupation of trafficking with fish.

5. Express in the simplest form:

- (a) I have been overwhelmed by a concatenation of incongruous circumstances, quite incompatible with concentration, and have been unable to finish the puzzle.
- (b) A convulsion of the lungs vellicated by some sharp serosity.
- (c) Intended to give artistic verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative.
- (d) We were rewarded with a priceless holocaust of cony fur.
- (e) The Cambridge crew practised under tolerably favourable meteorological conditions.
- (f) At the expiration of four years the mysterious individual of exalted station left the unsalubrious locality with comprehensible promptitude.

6. Find a familiar saying with the same meaning for each sentence:

- (a) The absence of intelligence is an indication of satisfactory developments.
- (b) The proverbial oracles of our parsimonious ancestors have informed us that the fatal waste of fortune is by small expenses, by the profusion of sums too little singly to alarm our caution, and which we never suffer ourselves to consider together.
- (c) Generosity merits reciprocity.
- (d) The quiescent surface of the riparian fluid effectively disguises the inherent momentum of the inferior mass.
- (e) Such ornithological specimens as are early induced to detach themselves from the place of their nocturnal repose, find recompense in a vermicular diet.

7. Rewrite simply and clearly:

- (a) We hereby beg to send you the information desired in yours of even date.
- (b) Yours to hand and we beg to say we shall give all attention to same.
- (c) The favour of your immediate reply will oblige.

- (d) We beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favour.
 (e) We hereby beg to acquaint you that the same is our earnest endeavour.

(f) While regretting that our last consignment did not open entirely to your satisfaction, and that an appreciable variation in the accustomed flavour was detected, we would respectfully intimate the inevitable nature of occasional departures from uniformity, more especially among the poorer grades of leaf, which we have the pleasure of supplying to your esteemed order. According to recent advices from the area of cultivation, however, we are assured that further supplies will be thoroughly typical and of the highest degree of excellence.

8. Rewrite in better form:

(a) (i) If every company were to unite and be one company, travelling would become cheaper in cost. (ii) He had a large enough amount of money to let him travel all over the world. (iii) Trips to all places should be made every day from everywhere. (iv) Next to the sheds are two wide paths which at the sides of each is nicely decorated by all sorts of plants. (v) I could not distinguish between the three copies. (vi) To remain standing was a quite impossible thing to do. (vii) Each cycle was coming in the opposite direction.

(b) (i) They travel at a speed which should anything go wrong they could rise immediately. (ii) Mars gave him a coat of mail which if any one tried to kill him the arrows would bounce off him. (iii) The kinds of scenery you can see out in a motor-car are too many to mention. (iv) Every car is hoped to be improved on. (v) A larger majority travel in motor cars than other vehicles. (vi) Oliver intended to burn his Orlando's house down. (vii) The lady's name where we stayed was Smith. (viii) Lobbing is when you knock a ball up very high. (ix) The plan of the town is between an egg and a circle. (x) I give notice for Molly to expire at Christmas.

9. Rewrite in a briefer and less colloquial form:

(a) (i) It would be better if you saw that all the parts of the motor were put in as they ought to be. (ii) Extra care in training for boxing has to be taken with regard to the effect on the heart. (iii) He had no use for poems and all such stuff.

(iv) His coming in like that was a bit sudden. (v) It was a bit of good luck for us there were such lots of custard.

(b) (i) A long while after he went and did just what I told him not to. (ii) Hamlet liked to pull Polonius's leg. (iii) Hamlet had Rosencrantz and Guildenstern on a bit of string. (iv) The soldiers who went out but did not come back ought to have something to be remembered by. (v) All over the country of England there are people who haven't anything to do.

(c) (i) Corners you cannot see past cause a lot of accidents and they ought to be done away with. (ii) He got up a speech to make every one think the same as him about the amalgamation that was being talked about. (iii) The stranger wasn't feeling up to the mark and the job got on top of him. (iv) You can't help thinking Cleopatra was a bit of a vamp. (v) Wordsworth wrote a lot of poems about the beauty spots he used to go to as a youth, but nobody seems to bother about them to-day.

10. Express the idea of each sentence in many different ways:

(a) (i) The end of the journey was reached by us just before night. (ii) Abstractions are to be avoided in the description of characters. (iii) He alone could decipher the code. (iv) The horse is the noblest of animals. (v) Well begun, half done.

(b) (i) The rise in the price of petrol was expected. (ii) In soccer science is more effective than strength. (iii) Much depends on winning the toss in cricket. (iv) The mind cannot easily grasp the immensity of London. (v) Only fools despise money.

(c) (i) He was easily moved to anger. (ii) We cannot expect anything but failure. (iii) If you persevere long enough you must succeed. (iv) He thought long before deciding. (v) Human beings like to be together.

11. Complete the following proverbs, and in as few words as possible give the meaning underlying them:

(a) Still waters —
Every cloud —
A bird in the hand —

Discretion is the —
Penny wise —
Those who live in glass —

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (b) Birds of a feather — | Too many cooks — |
| One swallow — | It's an ill wind — |
| A stitch in time — | There's no smoke — |
| (c) What's sauce for the goose — | It never rains — |
| Necessity knows — | A rolling stone — |
| Possession is — | A straw will show — |
| (d) Fine feathers — | A drowning man — |
| You must cut your coat — | Fools rush in — |
| The darkest hour — | What's bred in the bone |
| (e) Hope deferred — | Fast bind — |
| A burnt child — | New brooms — |
| When in Rome — | He who pays the piper . |

12. Show that these sentences or notices have two possible meanings. Recast the sentences so that there is no ambiguity:

- (a) Would you rather a crocodile ate you or a shark?
- (b) The waiters protested that the food was bad and would not obey their superiors. (c) Many remedies have been advertised by rival chemists, but I have never known any one to touch yours. (d) I started reading your book, and soon I realized that I had wasted half the morning. (e) If you intend to take a week-end cruise, hurry up for the boat is rapidly filling.
- (f) The pierrots on the pier say hundreds are being turned away nightly. (g) Persons using the footpaths will oblige the owner to close them. (h) The new prefects will be found pinned on the board. (i) Gentlemen's throats cut with very sharp razors and great skill. No irritating feeling afterwards.
- (j) Tenors wanted for concert party. First-class or useless.
- (k) The management reserve the right to refuse admittance to any one they think proper. (l) A Congregational minister: 'I will wear no clothes to distinguish me from my Christian brethren'.

13. Rewrite these examples of 'English as she is spoke':

- (a) Our wines will leave you nothing to hope for.
- (b) Strange gentlemen will to please not to dress for dinner, as this costume flutters the souls of the maid folk and no work is resulted. Humbly asked.
- (c) All the agreements of high-life are reunited in this

magnificent establishment, newly organized and entertained upon the footing of the most researched comfortable. Salons of Society, Lecture, and Billiard.

(d) It is defended to circulate in the boots of ascension before seven hours of the morning.

(e) French doctor: 'Cover her well with carpets and let her expire'.

(f) German reply to complaint of printed sheets damaged in transit: 'Our expedition is indeed guiltless on this damage, because the boxes have been dispatched with all carefulness and have not been badly nailed. We have been, however, informed that two boxes arrived sprung up—in every case by an Odd Vandalism of the Railway Persons—and have been once again nailed and at this occasion the nailing of the sets had probably arisen. We believe it will be the best solving if we Restitute these sets without costs'.

14. Criticize the wording and phrasing of these passages. Rewrite them in appropriate style:

(a) While indulging in equestrian exercise yesterday morning along the unfrequented locality of a road not a hundred miles from Jericho, a man of foreign extraction perceived the body of an individual lying in the gutter in a recumbent posture. He alighted from his horse and ascertained that the victim of the occurrence had been assaulted by some dastardly malefactors who, after relieving him of his chronometer and all his cash, had made off undetected. The unfortunate victim at present lies in a critical condition at the well-known hostelry, The Three Stars, whither his benevolent rescuer conveyed him on his own mount. He has made a most remarkable statement, namely that two representatives of the cloth who observed him in his misfortune both abandoned him to his fate, although one of them actually approached the identical spot where the sufferer reclined.

(b) As Selina's hurried steps spake farewell with a crackling speechlessness to the pebbled avenue on which she so often trod, the blackening ball of sorrow rose within her heaving breast, and its invisible body clambered to the narrow summit, it burst asunder with a sickening sound, scattering its dying echo around the misty hedgeway along which she passed.

(c) A thin film overspread heaven's dome. A solitary flake descended noiselessly, and eventually found repose on the window-sill. Its companions sought its presence and gradually the air was filled with an ever-flowing stream of soft flakes. Before they sank to rest they fluttered to and fro. Flake followed flake until soon the weary earth was carpeted with a dazzling mantle of pure-white snow, soft and slender. So we aroused from peaceful slumbers, and lo! behold there was a white world on which to feast our eyes.

(d) The upper reaches were filled with the opalescent haze of the forenoon as we struck the track and wound our way through the glacial moraines that speak so eloquently of that dim age when Nature reigned supreme and man knew not these spots. Ever and anon, becks prattle across the track, their tinkle mingling with the subdued roar of distant water. We rested by the sheepfold, whose stout and solid masonry, innocent of plaster, is as amazing as all the stone walls that climb so aimlessly, 'meandering with a mazy motion' through the length and breadth of Lakeland. Then began the real ascent. We climbed slowly up the rugged pathway, beaten out by the hooves of the old packhorses who made this hazardous journey in the days when transport was still dependent on the exertions of man and beast. From time to time we paused in breathless admiration to enjoy the panorama of Langdale as it unrolled itself to our enraptured gaze.

15. Rewrite in simple language:

(a) Young man, extricate that quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate him, devote to him an adequate supply of nutritious elements, and when the aurora of the morning decorates the eastern horizon, I will award thee a pecuniary recompense for thine amiable hospitality.

(b) This is the gallinaceous biped which disturbed the peaceful solemnity of that ecclesiastical dignity who led to the hymeneal altar that wretched specimen of humanity who was clad in ragged habiliments, to be united to the neglected spinster who extracted the lacteal fluid from the female species of the bovine genus with the corrugated excrescences which elevated to an unusual altitude the canine quadruped which disturbed the felicity of that domesticated feline creature

which annihilated the obnoxious vermin which masticated the agricultural produce in the domiciliary residence erected by John.

(c) He commenced his rejoinder by venturing to remark that his absence from the scene of the unfortunate accident prevented him from giving a considered and deliberate account of the circumstances which had contributed to the injury of the persons concerned in the regrettable affair.

(d) You know a gentleman, who, when first he set his foot in the gay world, as he prepared himself to whirl in the vortex of pleasure, imagined a total indifference and universal negligence to be the most agreeable concomitants of youth, and the strongest indication of an airy temper and a quick apprehension. Vacant to every object, and sensible of every impulse, he thought that all appearance of diligence would deduct something from the reputation of genius; and hoped that he should appear to attain, amidst all the ease of carelessness, and all the tumult of diversion, that knowledge and those accomplishments which mortals of the common fabric obtain only by mute abstraction and solitary drudgery.

(e) Both Sir Joshua and I were so sanguine in our expectations, that we expatiated with confidence on the liberal provision which we were sure would be made for him, conjecturing whether munificence would be displayed in one large donation, or in an ample increase of his pension.

(f) With regard to the exceedingly interesting and important question that you have put to me, I need hardly say that it has been to me a subject of profound meditation for many years. I have not a shadow of hesitation in declaring, from long experience in dietetic vicissitudes, that there can be no doubt that the acceleration of premature consumption of what may without exaggeration be called, in a sense, the most important meal of the day, is a contingency that ought by all reasonable means to be averted, except in cases where the procrastination of indulgence in nutriment is attended with inconvenient, deleterious, or (as I have myself known it under exceptional circumstances to be) even with fatal results.

(g) That the mind of man is never satisfied with the objects immediately before it, but is always breaking away from the present moment, and losing itself in schemes of future felicity;

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and that we forget the proper use of the time now in our power, to provide for the enjoyment of that which, perhaps, may never be granted to us, has been frequently remarked; and as this practice is a commodious subject of raillery to the gay, and of declamation to the serious, it has been ridiculed with all the pleasantry of wit, and exaggerated with all the amplifications of rhetoric.

(h) The task of an author is either to teach what is not known, or to recommend known truths by his manner of adorning them; either to let new light in upon the mind, and open new scenes to the prospect, or to vary the dress and situation of common objects, so as to give them fresh grace and more powerful attractions, to spread such flowers over the regions through which the intellect has already made its progress, as may tempt it to return, and take a second view of things hastily passed over or negligently regarded.

THE RIGHT WORD

i. Examine carefully these passages, with particular attention to the appropriateness of the words:

(a) The brig's business was on uncivilized coasts, with obscure rajahs dwelling in nearly unknown bays; with native settlements up mysterious rivers opening their sombre, forest-lined estuaries among a welter of pale-green reefs and dazzling sandbanks, in lovely straits of calm blue water all a-glitter with sunshine. Alone, far from the beaten tracks, she glided, all white, round dark, frowning headlands, stole out, silent like a ghost, from behind points of land stretching out all black in the moonlight, or lay hove-to, like a sleeping sea-bird, under the shadow of some nameless mountain, waiting for a signal. She would be glimpsed suddenly on misty, squally days dashing disdainfully aside the short aggressive waves of the Java Sea, or be seen far, far away, a tiny dazzling white speck flying across the brooding purple masses of thunder-clouds piled up on the horizon.—CONRAD.

(b) The deck was a tangle of planks on edge, of planks on end, of splinters, of ruined woodwork. The masts rose from that chaos like big trees above a matted undergrowth. The interstices of that mass of wreckage were full of something whitish, sluggish, stirring—of something that was like a greasy fog. The smoke of the invisible fire was coming up again, was trailing, like a poisonous thick mist in some valley choked with dead wood. Already lazy wisps were beginning to curl upwards among the mass of splinters. Here and there a piece of timber, stuck upright, resembled a post. Half of a fife-rail had been shot through the foresail, and the sky made a patch of glorious blue in the ignobly soiled canvas. A portion of several boards holding together had fallen across the rail, and one end protruded overboard, like a gangway leading upon nothing, like a gangway leading over the deep sea, leading to death—as if inviting us to walk the plank at once

and be done with our ridiculous troubles. And still the air, the sky—a ghost, something invisible was hailing the ship.

Youth: CONRAD.

(c) THE WORK OF A CORRECT AND REGULAR WRITER IS A GARDEN ACCURATELY FARMED AND DILIGENTLY PLANTED, VARIED WITH SHADES, AND SCENTED WITH FLOWERS; THE COMPOSITION OF SHAKESPEARE IS A FOREST IN WHICH OAKS EXTEND THEIR BRANCHES, AND PINES TOWER IN THE AIR, INTERSPERSED SOMETIMES WITH WEEDS AND BRAMBLES, AND SOMETIMES GIVING SHELTER TO MYRTLES AND TO ROSES: FILLING THE EYE WITH AWFUL POMP, AND GRATIFYING THE MIND WITH ENDLESS DIVERSITY. OTHER POETS DISPLAY CABINETS OF PRECIOUS RARITIES, MINUTELY FINISHED, WROUGHT INTO SHAPE, AND POLISHED INTO BRIGHTNESS. SHAKESPEARE OPENS A MINE WHICH CONTAINS GOLD AND DIAMONDS IN INEXHAUSTIBLE PLENTY, THOUGH CLOUDED BY INCRUSTATIONS, DEBASED BY IMPURITIES, AND MINGLED WITH A MASS OF MEANER METALS.—DR. JOHNSON.

(d) In a few minutes more, there came over the scene another radical alteration. The general surface grew somewhat more smooth, and the whirlpools, one by one, disappeared, while prodigious streaks of foam became apparent where none had been seen before. These streaks, at length, spreading out to a great distance, and entering into combination, took unto themselves the gyratory motion of the subsided vortices, and seemed to form the germ of another more vast. Suddenly—very suddenly—this assumed a distinct and definite existence, in a circle of more than a mile in diameter. The edge of the whirl was represented by a broad belt of gleaming spray; but no particle of this slipped into the mouth of the terrific funnel, whose interior, as far as the eye could fathom it, was a smooth, shining, and jet-black wall of water, inclined to the horizon at an angle of some forty-five degrees, speeding dizzily round and round with a swaying and sweltering motion, and sending forth to the wind an appalling voice—half shriek, half roar—such as not even the mighty cataract of Niagara ever lifts up in its agony to heaven.—POE.

2. Suggest for each noun an adjective suggesting 'moderate' and one suggesting 'good':

(a) voice, smile, book, dinner, film, face, expression,
(b) handwriting, pen, paper, penknife, illustration. (c) concert.

song, singer, music, sound, organ, player (d) colour, scenery, painting, photograph, map. (e) time, day, reader, speech, game, light, lamp. (f) chocolate, view, town, surface, size, weight. (g) bell, bicycle, animal, chair, table, shoes.

3. Suggest ways of expressing these ideas without using 'get':

(a) Get your umbrella; Germany got Alsace-Lorraine from France; get an evening paper; get me a corner seat; get the stamps of the British colonies; he has got a bad temper; he has got the ball in his hand; he has got a red admiral this afternoon.

(b) Now he has got an American accent; he has got fifty runs; he gets a good wage; I got what I lost to-day; did you get the message? you won't get a shilling for it; his friends got him a pardon; he gets his good memory from his father.

(c) Get better; get worse; get mad; get angry; get cold; get darker; get light; get older; get larger; get smaller; get stronger; get weaker.

(d) Get at; get to; get from; get away; get in; get up; get down; get over; get past; get through; get near; get across; get on; get by; get round; get off; get back.

4. Rewrite without using 'case':

(a) In the case of England it would not pay her to abolish submarines. (b) The money in this case is wisely spent. (c) Vigilance is necessary in buying in the case of food. (d) The luggage was badly packed in a great many cases. (e) Rules should be ignored in such cases. (f) We are removing our goods in any case. (g) In the case of John Jones, the coffin was of plain deal.

5. Rewrite without using 'extra':

(a) Extra special care must be taken by motorists approaching cross-roads. (b) He thought a big boy should have an extra large helping. (c) Hercules was an extra strong man. (d) The match lasted an extra long time. (e) The film last week was extra.

6. Rewrite correctly:

(a) Our navy has less ships than it had five years ago.

(b) The invaders won though they had a *lesser* army. (c) In the country you pay a *less* rent than in the town. (d) He came in *lesser* time than was expected. *(e) Apathy and still *less* outside engagements must not be accepted as excuses for not attending matches. (f) Owing to economy a *lesser* prize is now offered. (g) It is a full day's work to read, much *less* to summarize, the chapters from the history book.

7. These words are often wrongly used with the following meanings. Find the correct meaning, and use the words correctly in sentences:

aggravate (tease, annoy); asset (merit, advantage); eventuate (happen, come to pass); hectic (exciting); infer (suggest, imply); minimize (reduce, under-estimate); a percentage of (part of, a proportion of); protagonist (forerunner, champion); transpire (happen); chronic (intense, severe); oblivious (unconscious, insensible); psychological moment (nick of time).

8. These adjectives are often used for things or events that are not worthy of them. Suggest something that is truly worthy, and use the adjective together with that noun in a sentence:

wonderful, appalling, terrible, awful, phenomenal, weird, colossal, gigantic, stupendous, miraculous, gorgeous, thrilling, devastating, brilliant, excellent.

9. Mention some ideas or events to which these nouns can be properly applied:

calamity, catastrophe, miracle, disaster, sensation, panacea.

10. These sentences exemplify loose or wrong uses of the words underlined. Find the correct meaning and use, and write sentences using the words correctly:

(a) The house is comprised of fifteen rooms. (b) The floods fortunately did not deteriorate his goods. (c) The match was cancelled, due to the outbreak of scarlet fever. (d) Bradman is regarded as a dangerous factor in all matches. (e) The reporter was a seedy-looking individual. (f) No one seemed willing to indulge in the long and arduous course of study

required. (g) I found learning to swim very difficult: I have literally swallowed bucketfuls. (h) He regarded the boxer, whose height was seven feet, as a tough proposition. (i) It is time the old bats were substituted by new ones. (j) I was not conscious when he came in, for I was engrossed in calculating something.

SUBJECTS FOR WRITTEN COMPOSITION

1. (i) In one paragraph write a brief description of the dress, appearance, and character of one of the following.

(ii) In one paragraph describe fully dress, or appearance, or character of one of the following:

(a) Rip Van Winkle; Sherlock Holmes; Ariel; Falstaff; Uriah Heep. (b) Uncle Sam; John Bull; the Englishman's idea of a Frenchman, or a German, or an Italian. (c) Becky Sharp; Dame Quickly; Mrs. Malaprop; Mrs. Gamp; Maid Marian. (d) Tony Lumpkin; Touchstone; Friar Tuck; the Vicar of Bray; the Artful Dodger; the Pied Piper. (e) An imaginary character, suitably named, for a detective novel, or a school story, or a story of 1815. (f) A street singer; a seaside landlady; the typical master of school stories; a showman; a village doctor.

2. Describe a youth of eighteen, and then write two paragraphs describing what you imagine he will be like at forty-eight. (Two different solutions.)

3. Describe any member of the Cabinet, or any former Prime Minister, or any King of England.

4. Take any one of the previous suggestions and describe the person of your choice (a) in suitable surroundings, (b) in incongruous surroundings.

5. Examine the following passage, particularly the choice of material and the attempt to make clear the atmosphere of the rooms:

The old-fashioned, low wainscoting went round the rooms, and up the staircase with carved balusters and shadowy angles, landing half-way up at a broad window, with a swallow's nest below the sill, and the blossom of an old pear-tree showing across it in late April, against the blue, below which the perfumed juice of the find of fallen fruit in autumn

was so fresh. At the next turning came the closet which held on its deep shelves the best china. Little angel faces and reedy flutings stood out round the fireplace of the children's room. And on the top of the house, above the large attic, where the white mice ran in the twilight—an infinite, unexplored wonderland of childish treasures, glass beads, empty scent bottles still sweet, thrums of coloured silks, among its lumber—a flat space of roof, railed round, gave a view of the neighbouring steeples.

6. Describe the interior of *one* of the following:

- (a) An old barn, in use. An old disused barn. The attic of a seaside boarding-house. Your own house.
- (b) A ruined abbey. An abbey still used for worship. The house you would like to own. A modern office.
- (c) An antique shop. A 'Hobbies' shop. A gymnasium. The woodwork or metalwork room.
- (d) The keep of a castle. A lighthouse. A mill. The headmaster's study.

7. Describe the exterior of *any* of the buildings mentioned in Exercise 6.

8. Describe any street that you realize is somehow different from other streets, e.g. The Shambles, York; Princes Street, Edinburgh; The Rows, Chester.

Do not confine yourself to a list of buildings—make clear the street's peculiar effect, spirit, or character.

9. Describe as for a colonial cousin who has never seen England your idea of a typically English village, or market town, or seaside town.

10. Examine this description of Brussels to find out how the author makes clear the plan and the spirit of the place:

Unlike most Netherland cities, Brussels was built along the sides of an abrupt promontory. A wide expanse of living verdure, cultivated gardens, shady groves, fertile cornfields, flowed round it like a sea. The irregular but picturesque streets rose up the steep sides of the hill like the semicircles and stairways of an amphitheatre. Nearly in the heart of the place rose the audacious and exquisitely embroidered tower of the town-house, three hundred and sixty-five feet in height,

a miracle of needlework in stone, rivalling in its intricate carving the cobweb tracery of Brussels lace.

11. Attempt a bird's-eye view (or a view from an aeroplane) of any town or city you know well.

12. Describe any picture you know well as if you were actually seeing what is portrayed.

13. Describe the stage setting you would invent for any scene of a play.

14. Imagine an allegorical sculpture, e.g. Revenge, Idleness, Study, and describe it.

15. Invent and describe an entirely original poster for one of these:

(a) a 'Drink More Milk' campaign; (b) a new sauce; (c) a fertilizer; (d) a new biscuit; (e) waterproof leather.

16. What is the atmosphere of this picture, and how does the writer make you realize it?

The moon was full. The sky was littered with stars. There were no clouds. The air was warm and still. It was almost as bright as day. 'For miles all round the cliff the earth was distinct, gleaming in the moonlight, that distorted everything with its sepulchral glow. Upon the sea there was a golden road of moonbeams, stretching from the cliff to the horizon, dividing the smooth, dark water. In the silence the sound of the waves rose mightily into the firmament like a mournful hymn of death and disembodyment. The sound was terrible in the moonlight, the lapping, tumbling, rolling mumble of measureless water, moving endlessly in ignorant haste, lashing the rocks and grinding them to sand, which it hurled in mounds upon the world's shores from its deep bottoms.

17. Describe one of these:

An eclipse; a deserted valley (choose your own time of day); dawn on the hills; a joyful scene.

18. Study these methods of describing and proving, and apply what you learn to the suggestions in Exercise 19:

(a) He has placed guards on all the islands, so that no one

may escape to the Poles and let them know. A fish couldn't squeeze through and a bird couldn't fly over.

(b) They told us that he could garter his tartan stocking below the knee without stooping. (On Rob Roy's long arms.)

19. (a) A room left hurriedly. A neat garden or cottage.
 A loud-voiced speaker. A luxurious lounge.
 (b) A restless person. A stagnant pool.
 A huge cave. A small church.
 (c) A calm sea. A tumbledown building.
 A showery day. A cold morning.

20. Describe one of the following, and make clear to the reader all the movements and actions that are in your picture.

- (a) School reassembles. How the crowd gathered.
 Election day. Aeroplane landing.
 (b) A meeting of hounds. A fire in a theatre.
 A gang of navvies. Two minutes' silence.
 (c) Postman—Christmas time.
 Newsboy—Saturday night.
 Express train coming through tunnel.
 A town in mourning.

21. Read this review of a novel:

The author of _____ is happy in the title he has chosen for this tale of the circus. It is not so much through the circus star that he stirs the emotions as through the atmosphere in which she is forced to seek her living. The sparkle of the circus is for the spectators; the dust is for the performer.

His circus is a microcosm; in it, within an easy survey, there are, as he has the skill to show, beauty, ugliness, adventure, skill, toil, hardship, and the emotions associated with the struggle for a livelihood and for the prizes the career offers. Life in his circus is often painful to live, but no writer could be less morbid in matter and diction.

This long tale less skilfully told would be a series of loosely connected episodes. It has qualities of style seldom found in such a tale of breathless thrust and parry. Its episodes are clean-cut and thrilling—among them the circus tricks, the rows in front and behind; and on the road, the parade, the

putting up of the great tent, the cyclone that threatened it; the private riding school of a rich French amateur and the riding lesson he gives to Georgina; the quieting of an elephant; the bargaining of a contract; and retribution in most satisfactory forms. But these episodes do not make puppets of the people. The writer can bring out the individuality of clowns; he can do as much for horses; and in Jorum, the proprietor of the circus, he has clothed with flesh, the callousness, the dynamic energy, and the professional competence of big business in America.

22. Write a paragraph explaining why you think you would or would not like to read the novel reviewed above.
23. Write a paragraph on 'the tests of a good book'.
24. Write a review of any book you have recently read—do not give the story away.
25. Write a review of a one-act play.
26. Write a review of a film.
27. Write a letter on one of these subjects:
 - (a) Why you cannot accept an invitation to spend a weekend with a friend. A friend has asked which you recommend—day school or boarding school. To a neglected correspondent, on why you hate letter-writing.
 - (b) To your father, defending yourself against the charge of wasting time on sport or reading. To your uncle, recommending a place for his caravan. To a brother, explaining why he should sell his old motor-cycle (wireless set, loud speaker), and buy the most recent model.
 - (c) To a manufacturer of fountain-pens, pointing out what improvements are needed. To another enthusiast, explaining why Blank is a better captain (bowler, stumper, goalkeeper) than his choice. To a lecturer, explaining why his choice of subject was unpopular.
28. Write a paragraph on something that makes you angry, in imitation of this:

'For the sake of Science'—that is the formula of the professor who sends out the naturalist to slay, and of the

naturalist who goes and slays. With that charm on their lips both quench the thirst of their hearts, and feel no evil in the draught. To the strong band of slayers they add their strength, nay, supply it, if that were needed, with an added incentive, preaching a crusade of destruction to its very enthusiasts who, though they love nothing better, yet may nod sometimes, like the good Homer, and are then urged and begged to continue with: 'Kill more, and fill our museums. Forget not us poor old professors wearying amidst empty glass cases. Throw us a specimen or two to mumble, while yet there are specimens left. For the sake of Science, gentlemen, for the sake of Science!' And so, for the sake of Science, they add to the dearth of its living material, and kill, very complacently, the goose with the golden eggs.—SELOUS.

29. Imagine some living hero has died. Write a peroration, after studying this example:

We do not sorrow for him to-day. His was a full life. He has come home bringing his sheaves with him. At these times there always come into my mind these words of Andrew Marvell:

'But at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariot hurrying near,
And yonder all before us lie
Deserts of vast eternity.'

Into that vast eternity one by one our great men are passing, and they are at peace. They would not have us mourn them. They would have us work while it is yet day, and carry on the great traditions which they have left us. For us the dust and struggle for a little longer, and the feelings which surge up in our breasts to-day, and which animate the whole House, are feelings common to the human race, which have existed from the beginning of time. Across the centuries, like the sound of a passing bell, rings the message of the Roman Emperor to his peoples: 'Princes die; the State is eternal; let us take up our duties'.—MR. BALDWIN on Lord Balfour.

30. Study this passage, and write a paragraph beginning: 'One of the things that I like about . . .'

One of the things that I like about sleeping out is that you

rest without any withdrawal from life. You find that you had been losing something all those other nights that you passed in a kind of death-chamber, curtained and stilled, where the dark was toneless and ungraded, and all life's procession of fleeting changes in the qualities of air, light, and sound came, for one-third of your time, to a dead stop, foreign to nature. Out of doors I sleep more deeply and awake more fresh and hungry for all that the day may bring; and yet my sleep has been no suspense of living; through some sort of film I have still perceived the life of the earth, as a child may sleep better for being dimly aware of the movement of its mother's rising and falling breath. And at moments of waking during the night, if any come, I am in the midst of things legible and reassuring; the note I hear is the nightingale's or the lark's; or the moon has crossed this or that width of the sky; or the Plough has dimmed towards the dawn; and this clock that is all about you is never surprising, like the strange hours you see on a watch in your hushed black room, but a curiously beautiful reassurance that all has gone steadily on while you were at rest.

31. Continue one of the short stories here begun:

(a) The 'Red Death' had long devastated the country.
E. A. POE.

(b) It was not so much a day as a burning, fiery furnace.—Q.

(c) Both by calling and conviction Father Brown knew better than most of us that every man is dignified when he is dead. But even he felt a pang of incongruity when he was knocked up at daybreak and told that Sir Aaron Armstrong had been murdered.—G. K. CHESTERTON.

(d) 'Of course, there is a deal of bullying done at sea at times', said the night-watchman, thoughtfully.

W. W. JACOBS.

(e) He was, as it is said, born blind.—E. PUGH.

(f) He sits not a dozen yards away. If I glance over my shoulder I can see him. And if I catch his eye—and usually I catch his eye—it meets me with an expression.—H. G. WELLS.

(g) It was much too fine a night to think of going to bed at once, and so, although the witching hour of 9 p.m. had struck, Edward and I were still leaning out of the open window in our

night-shirts, watching the play of the cedar-branch shadows on the moonlit lawn, and planning schemes of fresh devilry for the sunshiny morrow.—KENNETH GRAHAME.

(h) Certainly, if ever a man found a guinea when he was looking for a pin, it is my good friend Professor Gibberne.

H. G. WELLS.

(i) Oddly enough, no record exists of the origin of his nickname. 'Periwinkle' he had been all through Cranmer and 'Britannia' days.—BARTIMEUS.

(j) Through level lines of streaming snow, a huge figure loomed large and portentous.—ALAN SULLIVAN.

(k) This is all about a piebald.—W. H. HUDSON.

(l) At dawn the reapers were already in the rye field.

L. O'FLAHERTY.

32. Write a brief descriptive passage (not more than 200 words) on one of the following:

- (a) (i) The view from a steeple or top of a tall building.
 (ii) The fireworks.
 (iii) Back-door callers.
 (iv) All I ask, the heaven above
 And the road below me.

- (b) (i) The blacksmith's shop of an engineering firm.
 (ii) The shop window.
 (iii) A bus station—11 a.m. and 11 p.m.
 (iv) We brought away from battle,
 And much their land bemoaned them,
 Two thousand head of cattle
 And the head of him who owned them.

- (c) (i) A chemist's shop or a barber's shop.
 (ii) A gliding demonstration or a military tattoo.
 (iii) The site of a castle or abbey.
 (iv) Such were the sounds that o'er the crested pride
 Of the first Edward scatter'd wild dismay,
 As down the steep of Snowdon's shaggy side
 He wound with toilsome march his long array.

33. Give an account of any skilful process or art you have learned during the past twelve months.

34. Give a clear account of the processes through which one of the following passes before it is sold:

A plate, a boot, a chair, a bottle, a reel of cotton, a length of cloth, a jacket.

35. Describe the view from one of:

A hill, a bridge, a railway station, the top of a cliff, the road through a valley, a bend in a river.

36. Outline some book you know well, after reading this example:

A Spanish knight, about fifty years of age, who lived in great poverty in a village of La Mancha, gave himself up so entirely to reading the romances of chivalry, of which he had a large collection, that in the end they turned his brain, and nothing would satisfy him but that he must ride abroad on his old horse, armed with spear and helmet, a knight errant, to encounter all adventures, and to redress the innumerable wrongs of the world. He induced a neighbour of his, a poor and ignorant peasant called Sancho Panza, mounted on a very good ass, to accompany him as squire. The knight saw the world only in the mirror of his beloved romances; he mistook inns for enchanted castles, windmills for giants, and country wenches for exiled princesses. His high spirit and his courage never failed him, but his illusions led him into endless trouble. In the name of justice and chivalry he intruded himself on all whom he met, and assaulted all whom he took to be making an oppressive or discourteous use of power. . He and his poor squire were beaten, trounced, cheated, and ridiculed on all hands, until in the end, by the kindness of his old friends in the village, and with the help of some new friends who had been touched by the amiable and generous nature of his illusions, the knight was cured of his whimsies and was led back to his home in the village to die.

37. Briefly outline the career of some great writer, statesman, or warrior, limiting yourself to the length of these examples:

(a) William Shakespeare, greatest of dramatic poets, son of a fellmonger, born at Stratford-on-Avon, married, went to

London, published poems, and became an actor. He wrote comedies, histories, and tragedies. He retired on a competence to Stratford, where he died. The appeal of his works has been universal, irrespective of date, age, race, class, or age.

(b) Cromwell. An inconspicuous farmer, with a modest local reputation in public affairs until he was forty. But his character epitomized the smouldering Puritan revolt, and when civil war broke out he revealed a demoniac energy. He made and led a new army, which was never defeated in the field. Destroying Royalist tyranny, he himself became an autocratic ruler for ten years.

ESSAY SUBJECTS

1. How you would spend £10 on the school library. Luck-bringers—and their origin. A night out of doors. A river town. Naval warfare in the time of Drake.
2. Practical jokes. Social improvements of the last century. Changing one's mind. Wild animals of England to-day. Electricity in the house.
3. The lure of islands. Town-planning. Behaviour and misbehaviour in the theatre. Unexplored parts of the earth. The place of a wireless set in a school.
4. Secret societies. Our water supply. Man's attempt to tame Nature.
*'A poor life this, if full of care
We have no time to stand and stare.'*

What you would include, and why, if you could arrange a 1,000-page volume to contain the best of H. G. Wells or John Masefield.

5. Travellers' tales. The choice of a career. How the chemist helps the farmer. A second-hand bookshop. 'It is more profitable to read one man than ten books.'
6. Digging up the past. Dress as a clue to character. The case for or against vivisection. The night sky in November or July. Play-reading circles.
7. Is opera a luxury? The wheel—man's greatest invention. Municipal trading. The romance of roads. The pictures you would choose for a room of your own.
8. How news was spread two hundred years ago. The lure of 'wide open spaces'. The influence of the cinema. A modern playwright—the man and his works. 'Some people make a living from what others throw away.'

9. 'Trade follows the flag.' The best hour of the day. The benefits of photography. The work of the National Trust. A letter to an architect who is to design a new school.
10. Mines other than coal mines. Dialects. A city when the supply of electricity fails. Games as a national asset. 'East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet.'
11. Advertising methods of to-day. The chemist's work in ensuring a supply of pure food. A defence of wasting time. How museums could be made brighter. Wild flowers of our own island.
12. The colony to which you would like to emigrate. Etiquette. Buildings of the present decade. The use and abuse of parks. Things one cannot get rid of.
13. How weather can be forecast. How women came to have the vote. Gipsies. A railway bookstall. Professionalism in sport.
14. Sea dogs of Devon in fact and fiction. Lending libraries. Providing useful work for the unemployed. Smiles and grins. 'Life is not so short but there is always room for courtesy.'
15. Dress of the seventeenth century. Newspaper sellers. Man's attempts to make water his servant. The foreign country you would least like to visit. A defence of the thriller.
16. A Punch-and-Judy show. The sources of laughter. Walled cities. Does science make men happier? A citizen's duties and responsibilities.
17. The sport you would take up if you had enough money. Garden cities. The effect of motoring on rural England. Is there enough work for all? Amateur dramatics.
18. The part in a modern play that you would like to act. A town built on a hill. Climate's effect on work and character. A house fifty years hence. Travel two hundred years ago.
19. Rudyard Kipling or Sir Henry Newbolt. Relics of medieval warfare that still exist. Markets. Fresh-air fiends. The charm of gardens.

20. English trees. The town in England next in importance to London. A defence of 'skipping' books. Getting up early. 'It's research that breaks records.'

21. Will broadcasting produce uniformity in speech? Should there be a limit to the size of cities? Things you would collect if you had enough money. The electrification of railways. 'For music any words are good enough.'

22. Shopping in a big store. How the skyline of a city has altered since 1800. The use and abuse of borrowing books. The influence of rivers on history. The problem of heating the home.

23. The effects of climate on the industries of your district. The case for the Zoo. Samples. 'The knowledge of the ancient languages is mainly a luxury.' The Youth Hostel movement.

24. A castle you have visited. How far we should do as others do. Hand-made and machine-made articles. The alchemists' stone. 'To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.'

25. Caricature. Substitutes for coal. The duty of being intelligent. Beauty in the home or beauty in dress. Ought a novel always to have a happy ending?

26. Rates and taxes: what they are and for what purposes they are used. An ideal school. Moorland country or wild fruits. 'Necessity is the mother of invention.' Children in Shakespeare's plays or in any novels you have read.

27. Fairy tales. The advantages and disadvantages of wireless. The adventures of a book from a circulating library. Village life to-day. 'Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.'

28. The advantages and disadvantages of trial by jury. The attraction of things that are old. Courtesy. Dwarfs and giants in literature. 'We must end war or war will end us.'

29. Day schools and boarding schools. A world without music. How far we should do as others do. Maps. 'Men show their character by the things they laugh at.'
30. Fashion. Spare hours. The Crusades. Gipsies. A British cathedral.
31. An English town in A.D. 2000. A day in bed. The purposes of a university. On going to the theatre. 'Every one complains of his memory; no one of his judgment.'
32. The schoolboy or schoolgirl of fiction. Sea *versus* mountains for a holiday. The contrast between the north and south of England. Our debt to the past. The choice of a career.
33. Noise. Diaries. Vaudeville. Fishing. Animals in literature. The Channel tunnel.
34. Ghosts. A model village. Modern building. Man and machinery. The spirit of adventure. Islands in fiction.
35. Commerce as a civilizing agent. Political or social reforms you desire to see. Science and everyday life. 'Happy the nation that has no history.' Should games be regarded as a duty or as a pleasure?
36. Beggars. Castles in Spain. Emigration. Dreams. Popular songs. Co-education.
37. A parliamentary election. Carpentry as a hobby. The freedom of the Press. Early navigators. The use and abuse of ridicule. The tyranny of fashion.

CORRECTION OF SENTENCES

i. Criticize the following sentences and correct if necessary:

(a) (i) I feel as if I am going to faint. (ii) His latest novel is as good, if not better than, his previous one. (iii) Could you not have come at 6 o'clock like you said you would? (iv) The reason why she looked sad was because she had received bad news. (v) No one seems to like those sort of plays.

(b) (i) We cannot field a full team without you play. (ii) He did not search his pocket which was foolish. (iii) Neither the captain nor the vice-captain are playing well at present. (iv) I am doubtful as to whether I should come. (v) Between you and I, he is training hard for the mile race.

(c) (i) I wonder if he will blame it on to me. (ii) I should not be surprised if the match was not cancelled, as the ground is so hard. (iii) Who did you lend your pen to? (iv) Hardly had the match started than a torrential shower drove all to the pavilion. (v) The number of entries was fewer than was expected.

(d) (i) Any one can now make their suggestions. (ii) You must meet the new secretary whom we all feel sure will be very successful. (iii) With the possible exception of Shakespeare, the works of G. B. Shaw are the finest written in any language. (iv) Will you excuse him not giving you warning? (v) A series of lectures on careers have been arranged.

(e) (i) On reckoning up, five pounds was discovered to be missing. (ii) The announcer was late in giving the forecast of the weather that evening, and the latter caused great inconvenience though the former was not to blame. (iii) The goods were sent by passenger train in order that we may have them quickly. (iv) The Prime Minister has a better delivery than any politician. (v) I like your style equally as well as the opening batsman's.

(f) (i) The agent sent me details of the newest wireless set, but said they would not be in the shops for a week. (ii) In

addition to being amusing, cross-word puzzles are also instructive. (iii) Sand easily gets into watches, whether they be worn on the wrist or kept in a pocket. (iv) No cheap tickets are issued to those who wish to stay two nights at one place except at week-ends. (v) This is a book admired by all and which is reasonably priced.

(g) (i) The agent only wrote to me yesterday. (ii) Why the grass was so thin was because the heavy rain had swamped the seed. (iii) All were very perturbed by the news. (iv) They had intended to have visited us this week-end. (v) I went to a town where a night's lodging was cheap compared with the prices they charge at Oxford.

(h) (i) The clearer type of the new edition will be both helpful to the serious reader and to one who merely glances at the book. (ii) He has obtained the greatest number of centuries of any cricketer since Grace. (iii) Not being a detective, the important clues were overlooked by me. (iv) The lesson always has, and will continue to interest me. (v) Who did you expect to see there?

(i) (i) The committee was arguing heatedly when I entered. (ii) The question having been settled should not arise again. (iii) Each one who reads the evidence will make up their mind as I did. (iv) Of all his theories none have ever convinced me. (v) He remarked casually that he should go, too.

(j) (i) Equipped with a three-speed gear, the hills will seem shorter. (ii) He gave him a pound note which left him penniless. (iii) The congregation is requested to keep their seats. (iv) Nothing has or could be preferable than this weather. (v) I never remember having seen such a sight.

(k) (i) I was rather interested in him singing than in her talking. (ii) Born and bred a countryman, the capital bewildered him. (iii) The reason why he came was due to the telegram. (iv) People exist at whom we all smile yet secretly dislike. (v) We thought to find the map which was lost but which we could not do.

(l) (i) This is as hard and even harder than mathematics. (ii) He much preferred fielding than to bat. (iii) Now for a penny a postcard can be sent between any part of the British Isles. (iv) Either the date is wrongly or rightly given. (v) The success is due to yours and my efforts.

(m) (i) He passed a law which, if it had not been passed, we should not now have the right to vote. (ii) No sooner is the signal given but he shot off. (iii) Its circulation is larger than any newspaper. (iv) He is one of the best batsmen that has ever played for England. (v) Her voice needs badly training.

(n) (i) We neither intend to borrow nor lend. (ii) Due to your not writing, every one thought you were ill. (iii) The Government's action have aggravated instead of improved the position. (iv) Should any one be interested, apply to the secretary or I. (v) The mayor with his aldermen intend to visit us.

(o) (i) It was a strong kick aimed between the goalpost and it was not surprising if it did not beat the goalkeeper. (ii) Unlike Hamlet, his object was not neglected. (iii) Runs came regularly without bothering about them. (iv) I have bought a new pen—such a pen which will help me to write easier. (v) The company's profit is higher than last year.

(p) (i) In the street were ten men fighting each other. (ii) The weather, being entirely unseasonable, our winter overcoats came out again. (iii) The east coast is drier than any part of England. (iv) He greeted the man whom as you know was his sister's friend. (v) Who but I could have thought it would have happened.

(q) (i) This is the most suitable career for girls possible. (ii) The door opened after my knock so I put forward my foot and stood between it. (iii) These kinds of evenings suit me admirably. (iv) I began to against his sincere and earnest advice run for the tram. (v) Each of the two stones are pleasing but yours is best.

2. Insert the given adverb or adverb phrase in the right place. If more than one place seems possible, show how the meaning alters if the word or phrase is placed differently:

- (a) (only) He ate the first course to-day.
- (b) (only) The aeroplane cannot fly over land.
- (c) (only) The pessimist feared the worst.
- (d) (only) He walked home once.
- (e) (rather) The old man wished the danger was more remote.
- (f) (shortly) We hope to occupy new buildings.

(g) (also) When the train started, the noise commenced.
 (h) (first) Learn the two verses.
 (i) (never) He will try to mend his ways.
 (j) (not) The initial cost is small, but I shall be surprised if it is really dearer.

(k) (carefully) Remember to pack your camera.
 (l) (more) He was surprised than hurt.
 (m) (only) I saw it the other day.
 (n) (almost) Every one to-day has a car.
 (o) (just) I have admired his action.
 (p) (at once) He will bring what you want.
 (q) (mostly) The country roads are used by horses in the day.
 (r) (almost) The town lies in the centre of the country.
 (s) (nearly) She shouted that dinner was ready.
 (t) (sometimes) I think that honesty is not the best policy.

3. Correct these sentences by restoring the word underlined to its proper place:

(a) Excessive smoking is both detrimental to the pocket and to the health. (b) Such spending either will take you to the workhouse or to a mental home. (c) We need for this work metal that neither will rust nor be affected by heat. (d) May I either see you at home or in town? (e) He was neither fitted by abilities nor temperament. (f) The report was not unfortunately sent in.

4. Improve these sentences by placing a word or a phrase correctly:

(a) He put the juice in the man's eyes who wore Athenian garments. (b) He was brought up by a Huguenot who had fled to Holland called M. Pastoreau. (c) He found an old man crying out for food lying on an old couch. (d) Mr. Spectator says he will give over publishing his paper as soon as it grows dull for the benefit of his friends. (e) There was a baby in a shawl which could not sleep. (f) The question in my mind which was growing bigger and bigger was how he obtained his information. (g) I saw a man who captured giraffes in London last week. (h) The Annual Men's Meeting is to be held next week some time. (i) When five years old, my father

took me to school. (j) While very young, my grandfather tended his plants. (k) The houses were used by tramps when empty. (l) Eventually she approached the corner with a bunch of flowers in which I sat quietly. (m) The sound of the waves rose to where I sat like a long sigh. (n) I walked on the edge of the cliff as the sun sank and listened to the noise of the breakers. (o) The slave was condemned to be eaten by the emperor. (p) Erected to the memory of Adam Abrahams, drowned in the River Severn by a few affectionate friends. (q) He wanted a sketch of the picturesque fishermen's cottages.

5. Rewrite so as to avoid the change of construction or viewpoint:

- (a) To avoid notoriety, the name of the hero is not given.
(b) He works in the Education Office, a profession I intend to take up later. (c) J. B. Priestley is one of the best examples of the long novel of adventure. (d) To illustrate his many-sidedness, he wrote plays and poems and painted pictures.
(e) My profession is better than an engineer. (f) It was a very big, if not the biggest, score made on a wet wicket. (g) Of these applications for the post, four were elected. (h) 'We can offer a good night's lodging: bus passes the door, also breakfast.' (i) Everything she read she never forgot it. (j) 'Friend', said a voice, and told it to come forward. (k) This door is requested to be kept shut. (l) This teaching, if much longer denied, threatens to be attended with disastrous results.

6. Add any words necessary to make the sentence complete:

- (a) His range of scoring strokes is better than any batsman.
(b) I always have and always will take an interest in European politics. (c) He has stayed and will for many months. (d) The book is unusual and admired by all readers. (e) He showed an aptitude and a liking in this work. (f) They made many errors, none of which they were aware. (g) The summer was dry and the gardens parched. (h) Jones assured me all were present and I was unanimously chosen. (i) He proved the idea was unsuitable to the middle classes as well as the nation as a whole. (j) The strokes in golf are harder than tennis.
(k) The tragedy of *Macbeth* is laid in Scotland. (l) The dresses would have been sent earlier but have been unwell. (m) The

insurance paid is much less than in a railway accident.
(n) Instead of breathing pure air, it is combined with numerous gases.

7. Rewrite these sentences so as to avoid repeating yourself:

(a) He was undecided as to whether to write or not. (b) The old man liked Elgar equally as well as Delius. (c) Mackerel abound in large numbers off the west coast. (d) There is no doubt at all but that he was responsible. (e) By mutual co-operation the railway companies should reduce needless wasting of money. (f) Batteries, as well as being messy, are also more costly, too. (g) The currents shifted the mines, to the equal danger of both friend and foe alike. (h) The Opposition are equally as guilty as the Government. (i) At the cross-roads two motorists coming along different roads in opposite directions both collided. (j) This is the birthright and privilege of every citizen. (k) He suffered from lonely isolation from the rest of the club. (l) She was often in the habit of going to town regularly. (m) Why should we return them their money back? Let them continue to remain discontented. (n) A joint collaboration between the authors had happy results. (o) These conclusions, it seems to me, appear to be such as ordinary people would form if they conversed together. (p) Many a time and oft we have read the pamphlets given away gratis to find them more than full of meaningless nonsense.

8. Suggest two or more ways of avoiding the misuse of the participle in these sentences:

(a) When going through a tunnel all sorts of smells are breathed in. (b) Few people are about, those who are being warmly wrapped up in this cold weather. (c) Being rather stuffy, the man said the windows should be opened. (d) Having dealt with the participle it remains to consider the gerund. (e) Falling off his motor-bicycle, it was found he had broken his ribs. (f) The view, standing on the tower, is surprising. (g) Blushing furiously, her words could not be heard. (h) Having arranged the site, the house must be built. (i) Observing the fire, the engines were sent for. (j) The promises, having been broken, we had no further trust in him.

(k) The river, having overflowed its banks, the farmer will expect his loss making good. (l) Not being a detective, my amateurish methods were not successful. (m) We seeing him in his official capacity only, it is likely we do not know the real man. (n) Hated and persecuted by all, the reader sympathizes with Shylock. (o) Entering the building, it was obvious some intruder had been.

9. Suggest one or more ways of rewriting each sentence to avoid the misuse or ambiguity of the pronoun. (Improve any other expressions that seem faulty.)

(a) In olden days passengers travelled very slowly and they were stoked with wood. (b) He told me to look out of the window which I did. (c) The prefects' badges have arrived and if they will come and see me I will issue them. (d) He hit the bear on the forehead which killed it right off. (e) Unless we could reach the points they would be all killed. (f) A terrible noise reached our ears which came from the back of the house. (g) He said he should tell his father. (h) In it were gold coins and they were delighted. (i) The party had a picnic on the grass which was very tasty. (j) If the answer was sensible she wrote them down. (k) The foes laughed but it soon changed to anger. (l) They said they would have to break the bridge but we have no time for it. (m) In the morning the sun came out and shone on the ice making it glitter so that it hurt your eyes to look at it. (n) Mr. Wills was Jacko's keeper and after a three hours' struggle he was lassoed and caged to his great delight. (o) She paused and her knees trembled but she felt little could be gained by pursuing them. (p) 'The girl packed the roses in a box for me. I took a bus as far as Piccadilly, and carried it the rest of the way.' She listened carefully to his words and stooped to smell them. They fell to the floor. She dropped her eyes in confusion and picked them up again. Immediately she snatched the box, and pressing her mouth to his, thrust the roses into it. Where was the lid? A knock was heard but it could not be seen. The man lost his head and could not find it.

10. Insert in each blank the correct form of the verb or pronoun:

- (a) A number of soldiers — ordered to attack (was, were).
- (b) The last of the Victorians still — for us (writes, write).
- (c) None of the questions — me (suits, suit).
- (d) His training, coupled with constant practice, — him perfect (makes, make).
- (e) The committee after disagreeing violently — the meeting must be abandoned (declares, declare).
- (f) The soldier and statesman — dead (is, are).
- (g) The soldier and the statesman — dead (is, are).
- (h) Courage and vigour — what we need (is, are).
- (i) What he lacked — strength and energy (was, were).
- (j) Slow but sure — the race (wins, win).
- (k) The jury had difficulty in selecting — forcinan (its, their).
- (l) Nobody — to be ready for — parcel (seems, seem; his, their).
- (m) He is one of the writers who — public approval (seeks, seek).
- (n) The first of the runners to reach the brook usually — (wins, win).
- (o) Either the tenant or the landlord — the cost (meets, meet).
- (p) — *The Rivals* to be recommended? (is, are).
- (q) York's window, The Seven Sisters, — hidden during the war (was, were).
- (r) Each — equally blameworthy (is, are).
- (s) 'The Two Magpies' — good meals (provides, provide)...
- (t) Let every one save — (himself, themselves).

PARAPHRASING

1. Explain in your own words the meaning of these sayings:

(a) (i) A rolling stone gathers no moss. (ii) The exception proves the rule. (iii) There's no smoke without fire. (iv) Possession is nine-tenths of the law. (v) It never rains but it pours. (vi) If you give him an inch he'll take an ell. (vii) Procrastination is the thief of time. (viii) One swallow does not make a summer. (ix) Still waters run deep. (x) Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. (xi) You must cut your coat according to your cloth.

(b) (i) Rome was not built in a day. (ii) Haste makes waste. (iii) Beauty is only skin deep. (iv) Extremes meet. (v) Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. (vi) Touch pitch and you'll be defiled. (vii) All's fish that comes to the net. (viii) Any water in the desert. (ix) Better leave than lack. (x) A white wall is the fool's paper.

(c) (i) Where the goat is tied there must she browse. (ii) If the monkey reigns, dance before him. (iii) Better a diamond with a flaw than a pebble without one. (iv) Friends tie their purses with a spider's thread. (v) The truth is always green. (vi) By the street of 'By and By' one arrives at the house of Never. (vii) A spur on the head is worth two in the heels. (viii) Almost never killed a fly. (ix) Among the blind, the one-eyed is king. (x) Blame is the lazy man's wages. (xi) Buyers want a hundred eyes; sellers none.

2. Express in your own words, and do not let the phrasing of your sentence echo or imitate that of the original. Instead of substituting a synonym here and there, recast the whole sentence:

(a) The best way of revenge is not to imitate the injury.
(b) A man ought to read as much as inclination leads him, for what he reads as a task will do him little good. (c) Hypocrisy is the homage of vice to virtue. (d) Bravery is only obtuseness to the perception of contingencies. (e) No person can

see exactly what and where another's horizon is. (f) Time respects only what Time has made. [Le temps n'épargne pas ce qu'on a fait sans lui.] (g) The real wealth of a nation consists in its imponderable possessions—in those things whereby one man's gain is not another man's loss. (h) Let it be constantly remembered that whoever envies another confesses his superiority. (i) All is but lip-wisdom that wants experience. (j) An evil tongue will not talk long to an unsympathetic ear. (k) A word ill-taken defaceth the merit of ten years. (l) Let our riches consist in coveting nothing, and our peace in fearing nothing. (m) Antiquity deserveth that reverence that men should make a stand thereon, and discover what is the best way; but when the discovery is well taken, then to make progression. (n) Every nation is free in proportion to the number of its written laws. (o) Company keeps our rind from growing too coarse and rough. (p) Upbraid only Ingratitude. (q) Solitude is a pasturage for a suspicion.

3. Express the meaning in modern English:

(a) And thus we passeden that perilous vale, and founden therein gold and silver, and precious stones and rich jewels, great plenty, both here and there, as us seemed: but whether that it was, as it seemed, I wot nere: for I touched none, because that the devils ben so subtle to make a thing seem otherwise than it is, for to deceive mankind.

(b) This emperor may dispenden as much as he will withouten estimation. For he dispendeth not, he maketh no money but of leather imprinted or of paper. And of that money is some of greater price and some of less price, after the diversity of his statutes. And when that money hath run so long that it beginneth to waste, then men bearen it to the emperor's treasury, and then they taken new money for the old.

(c) Then Sir Gaultier said: 'Sir, saving your displeasure, in this ye may be in the wrong, for ye shall give by this an evil ensample: if ye send any of us your servants into any fortress, we will not be very glad to go, if ye put any of them in the town after they be yielded; for in like case they will deal with us, if the case fell like.'

(d) The Duke of York that led the vanguard (after the army

was passed the river) mounted up to the height of an hill with his people, and sent out scouts to discover the country, the which upon their return advertised him that a great army of Frenchmen was at hand, approaching towards them.

(e) There were hills which garnished their proud heights with stately trees; humble valleys whose base estate seemed comforted with the refreshing of silver rivers; meadows enamelled with all sorts of eye-pleasing flowers; thickets which, being lined with most cheerful shade, were witnessed so to, by the cheerful disposition of many well-tuned birds; each pasture stored with sheep, feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs, with bleating oratory, craved the dam's comfort: here a shepherd's boy piping, as though he never should be old; there a young shepherdess knitting, and withal singing: and it seemed that her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice-music.

SIDNEY.

(f) This, when they could not persuade him unto (as who knew it to be utterly impossible, at least very unlikely, that ever they should for that time return again, to recover the state in which they now were; and was of opinion, that it were more honourable for himself to jeopard his life for so great a benefit, than to leave off so high an enterprise unperformed), they joined together and with force mingled with fair entreaties, they bore him aboard his pinnace, and so abandoned a most rich spoil for the present, only to preserve their captain's life: as being resolved of him, that while they enjoyed his presence, and had him to command them, they might recover wealth sufficient; but if once they lost him, they should hardly be able to recover home, no, not with that which they had gotten already.

(g) [Volumnia is speaking to Coriolanus.]

If we held our peace (my son) and determined not to speak, the state of our poor bodies, and present sight of our raiment, would easily bewray to thee what life we have led at home, since thy exile and abode abroad. But think now with thy self, how much more unfortunate than all the women living we are come hither, considering that the sight which should be most pleasant to all other to behold, spiteful fortune hath made most

rearui to us; making my self to see my son, and my daughter here her husband, besieging the walls of his native country: so as that which is the only comfort to all other in their adversity and misery, to pray unto the gods, and to call to them for aid, is the only thing that plungeth us into most deep perplexity. For we cannot (alas) together pray, both for victory for our country, and for safety of thy life also: but a world of grievous curses, yea more than any mortal enemy can heap upon us, are forcibly wrapt up in our prayers. For the bitter sop of most hard choice is offered thy wife and children, to forgo one of the two: either to lose the person of thy self, or the nurse of their native country. For my self (my son) I am determined not to tarry till fortune in my lifetime do make an end of this war.—NORTH's *Plutarch*.

(h) This meanwhile came a message from King Ryence of North Wales, and king he was of all Ireland, and of many isles. And this was his message, greeting well King Arthur in this manner wise, saying that King Ryence had discomfited and overcome eleven kings, and every each of them did him homage, and that was this—they gave him their beards clean flayed off, as much as there waſ; wherefore the messenger came for King Arthur's beard. For King Ryence had purfled a mantle with kings' beards, and there lacked one place of the mantle, wherefore he sent for his beard, or else he would enter into his lands, and burn and slay, and never leave till he have the head and the beard. Well, said Arthur, thou hast said thy message, the which is the most villainous and lewdest message that ever man hath sent unto a king; also thou mayest see my beard is full young yet to make a purfle of it. But tell thou thy king this: I owe him none homage, nor none of mine elders; but, or it belong to, he shall do me homage on both his knees, or else he shall lose his head, by the faith of my body, for this is the most shamefulst message that ever I heard speak of. I have espied thy king met never yet with worshipful man, but tell him I will have his head without he do me homage. Then the messenger departed. Now is there any here, said Arthur, that knoweth King Ryence? Then answered a knight that hight Naram, Sir, I know the king well; he is a passing good man of his body as few be living, and a passing proud man; and, sir, doubt ye not he will make .

war on you with a mighty puissance. Well, said Arthur, I shall ordain for him in a short time

4. Explain why these paraphrases are unsuccessful. Give satisfactory paraphrases:

- (a) God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

(The Lord goes about in a stealthy manner doing astounding things.)

(b) What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason!
How infinite in faculties! In form and moving, how express
and admirable! In action, how like an angel! In apprehension,
how like a god!

(Man is a thing manufactured by labour. He has high rank in moderation. His capacities go on for ever. When he is feeling fit and walking about, he goes very fast and is admired. When he is fighting he resembles a cherub. When he is frightened he resembles a deity.)

- (c) She laid on the water a spell.

(She lay on the water for a short time.)

- (d) Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.
(It's nice to listen to music, but nicer not to.)

5. Criticize the following attempts to paraphrase:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade—
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

(a) The land that suffers misfortunes fares badly, and though it may be a rich land, the men living on these riches waste their chances. Just as a chance can make princes and lords, so a chance can break them. The pride of a country is that dauntless spirit, shown in the poorer class of people, but once this spirit is broken it can never be replaced.

(b) The land fares ill where money is made easily and princes and lords may survive or die; a stroke of fortune can

make them as it has done, but a good peasantry, the pride of a country, once exterminated can never be replaced.

(c) A land fares badly if there accumulates a vast amount of wealth and so men become idle. A breath can make a prince, but a breath can also ruin him. When the peasantry of a country is destroyed it cannot be again produced.

6. Criticize the following attempts to paraphrase:

So live that, when thy summons comes to join
 The innumerable caravan which moves
 To that mysterious realm where each shall take
 His chamber, in the silent halls of death,
 Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
 Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed
 By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
 Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
 About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

(a) Live so that when you are called to join the caravan that all join to go into the unknown realms of the dead, you do not go as if driven to an eternity of labour, but consoled by the assurance that you will live eternally in comfort.

(b) One must always be ready, even in the midst of life, for death, so live that when the time comes to join the numberless others who have died, you will go, not full of fear and trembling, like some punished slave, but full of faith, knowing that you go, not to something terrible, but to peace.

(c) Live in such a way that when you are called to join the large number going to the chambers of the halls of death, you don't have to go like a quarry slave at night, harassed to his cell, but live so that you are able to go to your grave like one who is preparing for sleep, and lies down on the couch to dream pleasant dreams.

7. Criticize the following attempts to paraphrase:

O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
 The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword;
 The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
 The glass of fashion and the mould of form,
 The observ'd of all observers, quite, quite down!

And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with ecstasy: O, woe is me,
T' have seen what I have seen, see what I see!

Hamlet, III i 150-161.

(a) Alas, a man's brilliant mind has suddenly weakened into madness! He was one of the foremost scholars in the state. His mind was perfect in every detail. Everybody followed his example, and tried to imitate him as much as possible. He was always looked upon for the lead in everything, and now he is insane. I am the unhappiest woman living. To me he whispered sweet and wonderful things, and now all that is irrevocably dispelled. That he, with such a handsome body and clever mind, and in the early bloom of manhood, should be ruined by insanity! O that I had never seen him in such a terrible state!

(b) This noble mind has been driven mad! He was handsome, clever, and brave. Great things were expected of him by his country; he set the fashion, both for clothes and figure, and was envied by everybody. All this is over now. I, who tasted the sweetness of his professed love, am now the most miserable woman on this earth. I see his noble mind like bells ringing out of tune, and his figure spoilt by madness. What I have seen, and what I am seeing now, makes me grieve for him.

(c) Here is a once noble character ruined. He had the observance of a courtier, the skill of a soldier, and he spoke like a scholar. He was honoured and admired by the whole state because of his noble character and physical beauty. Once he was the most noticed figure at court, but now he is considered as being mad. I was once happy knowing he loved me, but now I am the most unhappy and dejected of all women to see what was once a fine and noble character ruined, like sweet bells played discordantly. That perfectly formed and physically beautiful figure is now downcast with madness. It has made me most unhappy to see such a thing as this.

8. Express in your own words:

- (a) (i) The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
 And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
 Awaits alike the inevitable hour.
- (ii) A little learning is a dangerous thing;
 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
- (iii) Unpractised he to fawn, or seek for power,
 By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour.
- (iv) The rank is but the guinea stamp;
 The man's the gowd for a' that.
- (v) Music, when soft voices die,
 Vibrates in the memory.
- (b) (i) It is the little rift within the lute
 That by and by will make the music mute
 And ever widening slowly silence all.
- (ii) A jest's prosperity lies in the ear
 Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
 Of him that makes it.
- (iii) The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
 Lets in new light through chinks that time has made.
- (iv) One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.
- (v) To me the meanest flower that blows can give
 Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
- (c) (i) He who will not when he may,
 When he will he shall have nay.
- (ii) God gave us memory
 That in life's garden there might be
 June roses in December.
- (iii) Give all thou canst; high heaven regrets the lore
 Of nicely calculated less or more.
- (iv) After-wits are dearly bought,
 Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.
- (v) 'Tis crown enough to virtue still, her own applause.
- (d) (i) Compound for sins they are inclined to
 By damning those they have no mind to.
- (ii) Beneath the rule of men entirely great
 The pen is mightier than the sword.
- (iii) Will you not grant to old affection's claim
 The hand of friendship down Life's sunless hill?

- (iv) We spend our lives in learning pilotage,
And grow good steersmen when the vessel 's crank.

9. Express in your own words:

- (a) (i) Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
- (ii) Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife!
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.
- (iii) If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.
- (iv) I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and, next to nature, art;
I warm'd both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.
- (b) (i) 'Tis all a Chequer-board of Nights and Days
Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays:
Hither and thither moves, and mates, and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays.
- (ii) The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers,
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon.
- (iii) Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie
Which we ascribe to heaven; the fated sky
Gives us free scope; only doth backward pull
Our slow designs when we ourselves are dull.
- (iv) How happy is he born and taught
That serveth not another's will:
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill.

10. Express in modern standard English:

- (a) O laith, laith were our gude Scots lords
To wet their cork-heel'd shoon:

But lang or a' the play was played
 They wat their hats aboon.

- (b) God lighted the yields fur lambs to play,
 Lighted the bright strames, an' the may,
 My 'eart 'E lighted not.
- (c) The clouds grew dark and the wind grew loud,
 And the levin filled her 'ee;
 And waesome wail'd the snow-white sprites
 Upon the gurlie sea.
- (d) Some waye theyre pleasure by theyre luste,
 Theyre wisdom by theyre rage of will.
 Theyre treasure is theyre onlye truste,
 A cloked crafte theyre store of skyll.
 But ail the pleasure that I fynde
 Is to mayntayne a quiet mynde.
- (e) The whiles a most delitious harmony,
 In full straunge notes was sweetly heard to sound,
 That the rare sweetness of the melody
 The feeble senses wholly did confound,
 And the fraile soule in deep delight nigh dround:
 And when it ceast, shrill trumpets loud did bray,
 That their report did farre away rebound,
 And when they ceast, it gan againe to play,
 The whiles the maskers marched forth in trim array.
- (f) Taake my word for it, Sammy, the poor in a loomp is
 bad. .
 Them or thir feythers, tha sees, mun 'a beän a laäzy lot,
 Fur work mun 'a gone to the gittin' whiniver munny
 . was got.
 Feyther 'ad ammost nowt; leästways 'is munny was 'id.
 But 'e tued an' moil'd issen deäd, an 'e died a good 'un,
 'e did.

II. Paraphrase:

- (a) It is the curse of ~~kings to be attenus~~
 By slaves that take their humours for a warrant
 To break within the bloody house of life,
 And on the winking of authority

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

To understand a law, to know the meaning
 Of dangerous majesty, when, perchance, it frowns
 More upon humour than advised respect.

King John.

- (b) This England never did, nor never shall,
 Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
 But when it first did help to wound itself.
 Now these her princes are come home again,
 Come the three corners of the world in arms,
 And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,
 If England to itself do rest but true.

King John.

- (c) Tut! I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
 Speak and look back, and pry on every side,
 Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
 Intending deep suspicion: ghastly looks
 Are at my service, like enforced smiles;
 And both are ready in their offices,
 At any time, to grace my stratagems.

King Richard the Third.

- (d) Open your ears; for which of you will stop
 The vent of hearing when loud Rumour speaks?
 I, from the orient to the drooping west,
 Making the wind my post-horse, still untold
 The acts commenced on this ball of earth.
 Upon my tongues continual slanders ride,
 The which in every language I pronounce,
 Stuffing the ears of men with false reports.
 I speak of peace, while covert enmity
 Under the smile of safety wounds the earth.

2 King Henry the Fourth.

- (e) Thus far, with rough and all-unable pen,
 Our bending author hath pursu'd the story
 In little room confining mighty men,
 Mangling by starts the full course of their glory.
 Small time, but in that small most greatly lived
 This star of England: Fortune made his sword,
 By which the world's best garden he achieved.
 And of it left his son imperial lord.

King Henry the Fifth.

(f)

Could great men thunder
 As Jove himself does, Jove would ne'er be quiet,
 For every pelting, petty officer
 Would use his heaven for thunder; nothing but thunder.
 Merciful heaven!
 Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
 Split'st the unwedgeable and gnarled oak
 Than the soft myrtle; but man, proud man,
 Drest in a little brief authority,
 Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
 His glassy essence, like an angry ape,
 Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
 As make the angels weep; who, with our spleens,
 Would make themselves laugh mortal.

Measure for Measure.

(g)

Farewell! a long farewell, to all my greatness!
 This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
 The tender leaves of hopes; to-morrow blossoms,
 And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
 The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
 And, when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
 His greatness is a-ripening, nips his root,
 And then he falls, as I do. I have ventur'd,
 Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
 This many summers in a sea of glory,
 But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride
 At length broke under me, and now has left me,
 Weary and old with service, to the mercy
 Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.

King Henry the Eighth.

12. Paraphrase:

(a)

That place, that does contain
 My books, the best companions, is to me
 A glorious court, where hourly I converse
 With the old sages and philosophers.
 And sometimes, for variety, I confer
 With kings and emperors, and weigh their counsels;
 Calling their victories, if unjustly got.

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

- Unto a strict account; and in my fancy
Deface their ill-planned statutes.
- (b) It little profits that an idle king,
By this still hearth, among these barren crags,
Matched with an aged wife, I mete and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race,
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me.
I cannot rest from travel: I will drink
Life to the lees.
- (c) Roll on, thou deep and dark-blue Ocean—roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore;—upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own
When for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown.
- (d) It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make Man better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere:
 A lily of a day
 Is fairer far in May,
 Although it fall and die that night;
 It was the plant and flower of Light.
In small proportions we just beauties see;
And in short measures life may perfect be.
- (e) When I have borne in memory what has tamed
Great nations; how ennobling thoughts depart
 When men change swords for ledgers, and desert
The student's bower for gold,—some fears unnamed
I had, my Country!—am I to be blamed?
 Now when I think of thee, and what thou art,
 Verily, in the bottom of my heart
Of those unfilial fears I am ashamed.
For dearly must we prize thee; we who find
 In thee a bulwark for the cause of men;
 And I by my affection was beguiled:

What wonder if a Poet now and then,
Among the many movements of his mind,
Felt for thee as a lover or a child

- (f) Milton! thou should'st be living at this hour:
England hath need of thee: she is a fen
Of stagnant waters: altar, sword, and pen,
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower,
Have forfeited their ancient English dower
Of inward happiness. We are selfish men;
Oh! raise us up, return to us again;
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.
Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart:
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea:
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

SHAKESPEARE

- (g) What needs my *Shakespear* for his honour'd Bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones,
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
Under a star-y-pointing *Pyramid*?
Dear son of memory, great heir of Fame,
What needst thou such weak witness of thy Name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thy self a live-long Monument.
For whilst to th' shame of slow-endeavouring art,
Thy easie numbers flow, and that each heart
Hath from the leaves of thy unvalu'd Book,
Those Delphick lines with deep impression took,
Then thou our fancy of herself bereaving,
Dost make us Marble with too much conceaving;
And so sepulcher'd in such pomp dost lie,
That Kings for such a Tomb would wish to die.

13. Paraphrase:

- (a) Wolsey. Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me,
Out of my honest truth, to play the woman.

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

Let's dry our eyes: and thus far hear me, Cromwell,
 And, when I am forgotten, as I shall be,
 And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
 Of me more must be heard of, say, I taught thee,
 Say, Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
 And sounded all the depths and shoals of honour,
 Found thee a way, out of his wrack, to rise in;
 A sure and safe one, though thy master miss'd it.
 Mark but my fall, and that that ruin'd me,
 Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition:
 By that sin fell the angels; how can man then,
 The image of his Maker, hope to win by 't?
 Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that hate thee;
 Corruption wins not more than honesty.
 Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
 To silence envious tongues: be just, and fear not.
 Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
 Thy God's, and truth's, then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell!
 Thou fall'st a blessed martyr. Serve the king;
 And,—prithee, lead me in:
 There take an inventory of all I have,
 To the last penny; 'tis the king's: my robe,
 And my integrity to heaven, is all
 I dare now call my own. O Cromwell, Cromwell!
 Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal
 I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
 Have left me naked to mine enemies.

- (b) *Gaunt.* All places that the eye of heaven visits
 Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.
 Teach thy necessity to reason thus;
 There is no virtue like necessity.
 Think not the king did banish thee,
 But thou the king. Woe doth the heavier sit,
 Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.
 Go, say I sent thee forth to purchase honour,
 And not the king exil'd thee; or suppose
 Devouring pestilence hangs in our air,
 And thou art flying to a fresher clime.
 Look, what thy soul holds dear, imagine it

To lie that way thou go'st, not whence thou com'st.
Suppose the singing birds musicians,
The grass whereon thou tread'st the presence strew'd,
The flowers fair ladies, and thy steps no more
Than a delightful measure or a dance;
For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it and sets it light.

Bolingbroke. O! who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast?
Or wallow naked in December snow
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat?
O, no! the apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse:
Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but lanceth not the sore.

FIGURES OF SPEECH AND TECHNICAL TERMS

- i. Name and explain the figures of speech employed:
- (a) (i) He wreathed the rod of criticism with roses.
(ii) He that will not reason is a bigot: he that cannot reason is a fool; and he that dares not reason is a slave.
(iii) Business was his aversion; pleasure was his business.
(iv) A lady's tears are silent orators.
(v) To die is to begin to live.
(vi) A commonplace book contains many Notions in Garrison, whence the owner may draw out an army into the field on competent warning.
- (b) (i) And silence like a poultice comes
To heal the blows of sound.
(ii) And drowsy tinklings lull the distant fold.
(iii) He had a head to contrive, and a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any mischief.
(iv) The Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.
(v) Simplicity of character is no hindrance to subtlety of intellect.
(vi) Spring counts no seed and gleans no treasure.
Summer kisses her tired eyes, and takes her crown and sceptre.
- (c) (i) A wit with dunces and a dunce with wits.
(ii) The redcoats soon filled the village square.
(iii) Waverley drove through the sea of books, like a vessel without a pilot or a rudder.
(iv) When well-apparelled April on the heel
Of limping winter treads.

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- (v) O that the slave had forty thousand lives!
One is too poor, too weak for my revenge.
 - (vi) Argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest for ever.
- (d) (i) The British soldier can stand up to anything—
except the British War Office.
- (ii) In winter, when the dismal rain
Came down in slanting lines,
And Wind, that grand old harper, smote
His thunder-harp of pines.
- (iii) Rather too close an imitation of that language
which is used in the apostolic occupation of
trafficking in fish.
- (iv) What is life? Is it not to button up one cause of
vexation and unbutton another?
- (v) Yet when the scythe of Death shall near us hiss,
. Through the cold air,
Then on the shuddering marge of the abyss
They will be there.
- (vi) . . . for us like morning stars shall rise
The deathless dead.
- (e) (i) Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged for bread.
- (ii) No louder shrieks to pitying heaven are cast,
When husbands or when lap-dogs breathe their last.
- (iii) Down the blue night the unending columns press
In noiseless tumult.
- (iv) Strong men have run for miles and miles
When one from Cherry Hinton smiles.
- (v) The slipp'd hours their placid business ply.
- (vi) Manchuria has not been annexed but has under-
gone a process of painless identification with Japan.
- (f) (i) The cataract of the cliff of heaven fell blinding off
the brink,
As if it would wash the stars away as suds go down
the sink.
- (ii) The song . . . Of men who face a hopeless hill.
- (iii) And the Spear was a Desert Physician
Who cured not a few of ambition.

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

- (iv) And Space with gaunt grey eves and her brother
Time
Wheeling and whispering come.
- (v) The joyous morning ran and kissed the grass
And drew his fingers through her sleeping hair.
- (vi) The steady shadows shook and thinned and died.
- (g) (i) The thundering line of battle stands,
And in the air Death moans and sings.
(ii) The little doors
Swing open, while the burly porter roars.
The tight compartment fills.
- (iii) The minutes prick their ears and run about.
- (iv) Since then I know that neither night nor day
May I escape thee, O my heavenly hell.
- (v) She turns (O, Guardian Angels, stop her
From doing anything improper).
- (vi) Tall chimneys flew their smoke as masts fly flags.
- (vii) The vain have only one to please.
- (h) (i) And at his heels
Leashed like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire
Crouch for employment.
- (ii) 'A made a finer end and went away.
- (iii) For Pistol he hath a killing tongue and a quiet
sword; by the means whereof 'a breaks words
and keeps whole weapon.
- (iv) Thy speaking of my tongue, and I thine, most
truly-falsely, must needs be granted to be much
at one.
- (v) Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.
- (vi) The poor condemned English
Like sacrifices, by their watchful fires,
Sit patiently.
- (vii) One man's leisure is another man's labour.
- (i) (i) . . . hedgehogs . . .
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way.
- (ii) Your tale, sir, would cure deafness.
- (iii) I abjure all roofs.
- (iv) He knew that the praise of God stands on its
strongest ground when it stands on nothing.

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- (v) He receives comfort like cold porridge.
 - (vi) I preferred wisdom before sceptres and thrones.
 - (vii) Fault-finding is the truest sign of friendship.
- (j)
- (i) He cleaned the blackboard with his gown and a grin.
 - (ii) Have politicians ever helped the unemployed?
 - (iii) The doomed vessel set off amid jubilation.
 - (iv) Ireton's horse soon were masters of the situation.
 - (v) The cake was a partial success.
 - (vi) Will Wimble is a good example of the busy idler.
 - (vii) The best way to learn a language is to speak it.
- (k)
- (i) That accomplished lawyer knows a smattering of all subjects—even law.
 - (ii) A favourite has no friends.
 - (iii) God's finger touched him and he slept.
 - (iv) The women in Lucknow rejoiced to see the tartan cleave the turban.
 - (v) Was there a man dismayed?
 - (vi) His sportsmanship was conspicuous by its absence.
- (l)
- (i) And like a lobster boiled, the morn
From black to red began to turn.
 - (ii) I gave him two inches of cold steel.
 - (iii) That statement was purely an effort of the imagination.
 - (iv) A lackey presented an obsequious cup of coffee.
 - (v) Captain Dreyfus was brought back, retried, condemned, and—pardoned.
 - (vi) O world invisible, we view thee.
- (m)
- (i) Silence is one great art of conversation.
 - (ii) The strife heaped the camp with mountains of the dead.
 - (iii) Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine.
 - (iv) During the strike only half the usual number of hands came to the mill.
 - (v) He made the bridge and himself.
 - (vi) He certainly is no coward.
 - (vii) Marriage is a field of battle, not a bed of roses.

(viii) 'And not only did you murder him, but you did thrust the lethal weapon through the belly-band of his regimental trousers, which were his Majesty's property.'

2. Explain the use and meaning of the following. If you can, give the origin of the phrase.

(a) The gay metropolis; the senior service; an act of God; the old Adam; Alma Mater; blue blood; Blue books.

(b) A blue-stockings; *alter ego*; *bon mot*; castles in Spain; the curse of Cain; dogs of war; Dutch courage.

(c) El Dorado; *double entendre*; fool's paradise; the fourth estate; God's acre; king's evidence.

(d) The lion's share; *nom de plume*; open secret; Tom Tiddler's ground; whitened sepulchre; red tape.

(e) A white lie; standing orders; French leave; left-handed compliment; flash in the pan; bury the hatchet.

(f) Bone of contention; rod in pickle; square peg; swan song; horn of a dilemma; wet blanket.

(g) Bolt from the blue; busman's holiday; golden mean; his pound of flesh; broken seed.

(h) Yellow peril; yellow press; brown study; Auld Reekie; baker's dozen; unlicked cub; the skeleton at the feast; galaxy of beauty; regular Jonah.

(i) Crocodile tears; rod in pickle; dead reckoning; humble pie; dead letter; plane sailing; apple-pie order; eleventh hour; brand plucked from the burning.

(j) Hidden fire; the cloven hoof; red tape; the Jolly Roger; a pig in a poke; Hobson's choice; Indian summer; Job's comforter.

(k) Jonah's gourd; all Lombard Street to a china orange; a man of Belial; *noblesse oblige*; out-Herod Herod.

(l) In a Pickwickian sense; Parthian shaft; Procrustean bed; bow down in the house of Rimmon; give a Roland for an Oliver.

(m) Cross the Rubicon; sop to Cerberus; spoil the Egyptians; a tantalizing offer; Cadmean victory; Laodicean zeal.

(n) A Wellerism; Pyrrhic victory; quixotic action; saturnine disposition; Atlantean shoulders.

(o) A sphinx-like expression; the prodigal son; Gargantuan appetite; Fabian tactics.

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- (p) Stoical fortitude; titanic struggle; play the good Samaritan; a modern *Crœsus*; Gilbertian situation.
- (q) Rob Peter to pay Paul; balm in Gilead; Penelope's web; labour of Sisyphus; cleanse the Augean stables.
- (r) Utopian schemes; a Judas; a Phoenix; Lilliputian; band of Benedicts; a Maecenas; a Jehu.
- (s) Laconic speech; law of Medes and Persians; Draconian legislation; Arcadian simplicity.
- (t) A Philippic; gasconade; Stygian gloom; Armageddon; a Jeremiah; Dorcas society; Grub Street.

3. Explain the meaning and illustrate the use of these expressions. Give the origin if you can:

- (a) The man in the street; show the white feather; ride a hobby-horse; sent to Coventry; carry coals to Newcastle; dog in the manger.
- (b) A wolf in sheep's clothing; set the Thames on fire; throw up the sponge; burn the candle at both ends; draw a long bow; draw a bow at a venture.
- (c) Toeing the line; splitting hairs; pouring oil on troubled waters; having an axe to grind; begging the question; burning one's boats; losing caste; take Time by the forelock.
- (d) In high feather; below the salt; in chancery; under a cloud; below the belt; to the letter; beside the mark; at a premium; at daggers drawn.
- (e) On short commons; on tenterhooks; between wind and water; on the high horse; to chop logic; a far cry; diamond cut diamond.
- (f) To hold a brief; blow hot and cold; reap the whirlwind; cut the painter; gild the lily; break a butterfly on a wheel; tilt at windmills; box the compass; beat the air.
- (g) Animal spirits; false analogy; leading question; act of vandalism; moral victory; shibboleth; scapegoat; cat's-paw; turncoat; blackleg.
- (h) The alpha and omega; Batmecide feast; Benjamin's mess; Socratic irony; between Scylla and Charybdis.
- (i) Attic salt; a flavour of Bohemia; Dead Sea fruit; cut the Gordian knot; Davy Jones's locker; *deus ex machina*.
- (j) Sword of Damocles; flotsam and jetsam; Greek calends.

4. Explain the following terms, and give an illustration of each:

(a) personification, simile, epigram, malapropism, soliloquy, alexandrine. (b) metaphor, epitaph, hyperbole, epilogue, enjambment, Johnsonese. (c) bathos, irony, hypallage, irony, anachronism, homonym. (d) zeugma, litotes, synecdoche, melodrama, quatrain, Bowdlerize. (e) climax, meiosis, metonymy, sarcasm, prologue, bombast. (f) euphuism, euphemism, antithesis, peroration, tautology, neologism. (g) paradox, apostrophe, prolepsis, caesura, cliché, parody. (h) doggerel, burlesque, assonance, eye-rhyme, colloquialism, pathetic fallacy.

5. Give an example of each kind of play, and say briefly what you think is its distinguishing feature:

comedy, tragedy, farce, melodrama, masque.

6. Give an example, and say briefly what is the distinguishing feature of each:

sonnet, ode, elegy, ballad, epigram.

SCANSION

1. Mark the scansion of these passages, and name the metre used:

- (a) It is I would have given my dower
To have seen him set forth
Whistling careless and gay in the grey of the morn.
- (b) Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and cumberless,
Sweet be thy matin o'er moorland and lea.
- (c) Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of battled fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.
- (d) At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears,
Hangs a thrush that sings^s loud, it has sung for three
years.
- (e) 'Twas twilight, and the sunless day went down
Over the waste of waters; like a veil
Which, if withdrawn, would but disclose the frown
Of one whose hate is masked but to assail.
- (f) Let the blow fall soon or late,
Let what will be o'er me;
Give the face of earth around
And the road before me.
- (g) Solomon, where is thy throne? It is gone in the wind.
Babylon, where is thy might? It is gone in the wind.
Like the swift shadows of noon, like the dreams of the
blind,
Vanish the glories and pomps of the earth in the wind.
- (h) And now, with gleams of half-extinguished thought,
With many recognitions dim and faint,
And somewhat of a sad perplexity,
The picture of the mind revives again.

- (i) Music, when soft voices die,
 Vibrates in the memory—
 Odours, when sweet violets sicken,
 Live within the sense they quicken.
- (j) Oh, the wild joys of living! the leaping from rock up to
 rock—
 The strong rending of boughs from the fir tree—the cool
 silver shock
 Of the plunge in a pool's living water,—the hunt of the
 bear,
 And the sultriness showing the lion is crouched in his lair.
- (k) We find the little gods and loves portray'd
 Through ancient forests wandering undismay'd,
 Or gathered, whispering, in some pleasant glade.
- (l) Day by day the Indian tiger
 Louder yelled and nearer crept.
- (m) For 'up an' down an' round', said 'e, 'goes all appointed
 things,
 An' losses on the roundabouts means profits on the
 swings'.
- (n) Earth, let not thy envious shade
 Dare itself to interpose;
 Cynthia's shining orb was made
 Heaven to clear when day did close.
- (o) Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright!
 The bridal of the earth and sky,—
 The dew shall weep thy fall to-night,
 For thou must die.
- (p) Give me the bowler whose fingers embracing me
 Tingle and throb with the joy of the game,
 One who can laugh at a smack to the boundary,
 Single of purpose and steady of aim.
- (q) April, April,
 Laugh thy girlish laughter;
 Then, the moment after,
 Weep thy girlish tears!
- (r) See the Furies arise!
 See the snakes that they rear,
 How they hiss in their hair,
 And the sparkles that flash from their eyes!

2. Scan and name the metre used. Indicate the rime scheme:

- (a) The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.
- (b) If his bones lie on earth, roll in sea, fly in air,
To Fate we must yield, and the thing is the same;
And if passing thou giv'st him a smile or a tear,
He cares not—yet, prithee, be kind to his fame.
- (c) Art she had none, yet wanted none,
For Nature did that want supply:
So rich in treasures of her own
She might our boasted stores defy.
- (d) Where the hazel bank is steepest,
Where the shadows fall the deepest,
Where the clustering nuts fall first,
That's the way for Billy and me.
- (e) When thy beauty appears
In its graces and airs,
All bright as an angel new dropp'd from the sky,
At distance I gaze and am awed by my fears.
- (f) O thou with dewy locks, who lookest down
Through the clear windows of the morning, turn
Thine angel eyes upon our western isle,
Which in full choir hails thy approach, O Spring.
- (g) Pale grew thy cheek and cold,
Colder thy kiss;
Truly that hour foretold
Sorrow to this.
- (h) And the best of all ways
To lengthen our days
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my dear.
- (i) Look not thou on beauty's charming;
Sit thou still when kings are arming;
Taste not when the wine-cup glistens;
Speak not when the people listens.
- (j) Mild is the parting year, and sweet
The odour of the falling spray;

- Life passes on more rudely fleet,
And balmless is its closing day.
- (k) But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we.
- (l) Round her eyes her tresses fell,
Which were blackest, none could tell,
But long lashes veil'd a light
That had else been all too bright.
- (m) That's the wise thrush; he sings each song twice over,
Lest you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless rapture.
- (n) Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashion'd so slenderly,
Young and so fair.
- (o) Singing: 'There dwells a loved one,
But cruel is she!
She left lonely for ever
The kings of the sea'.
- (p) Still let my tyrants know, I am not doom'd to wear
Year after year in gloom and desolate despair;
A messenger of Hope comes every night to me,
And offers for short life, eternal liberty.
- (q) All the seasons run their race
In this quiet resting-place.
- (r) And the woods have no voice but the voice of com-
plaining,
Though the sky be too dark for dim eyes to discover
The gold cups and daisies fair blooming thereunder,
Though the hills be held shadows and the sea a dark
wonder.
- (s) Thus sung they in the English boat
A holy and a cheerful note:
And all the way, to guide their chime,
With falling oars they kept the time.
- (t) O, what a hope beyond measure
Was the poor spray's, which the flying feet hung to,—
So to be singled out, built in and sung to.
- (u) Meanwhile welcome Joy and Feast,

Midnight Shout and Revelry,
Tipsy Dance and Jollity.

- (v) Then why should we turmoil in cares and fears,
Turn all our tranquill'ty to stars and to tears?
For health, wealth, and beauty, wit, learning, and sense,
Must all come to nothing a hundred years hence.
- (w) Through the long twilight they pray for the dawn
Round the lone house in the midst of the corn,
 Speak but one word to me over the corn.

3. Scan, name the metre used, and indicate the rime scheme:

- (a) O, what can ail thee, knight-at-arms!
 Alone and palely loitering?
The sedge has wither'd from the lake,
 And no birds sing.
- (b) Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the
 Lord,
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of
 wrath are stored:
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift
 sword,
 His truth is marching on.
- (c) I sometimes think that never blows so red
The Rose as where some buried Caesar bled;
 That every Hyacinth the Garden wears
Dropt in her Lap from some once lovely head.
- (d) No coward soul is mine,
No trembler in the world's storm-troubled sphere:
 I see Heaven's glories shine,
And faith shines equal, arming me from fear.
- (e) For even the purest delight may pall,
And power must fail, and the pride must fall,
And the love of the dearest friends grow small—
 But the glory of the Lord is all in all.
- (f) Not in mine own, but in my neighbour's face
 Must I Thine image trace;
Nor he in his, but in the light of mine
 Behold Thy face divine.

- (g) Most Holy Night, that still doth keep
 The keys of all the doors of sleep,
 To me when my tired eyelids close
 Give thou repose.
- (h) So the goddess fled from her place, with awful
 Sound of feet and thunder of wings around her;
 While behind a clamour of singing women
 Severed the twilight.
- (i) Calm is the morn without a sound,
 Calm as to suit a calmer grief,
 And only through the faded leaf
 The chestnut pattering to the ground.
- (j) As ships, becalmed at eve, that lay
 With canvas drooping, side by side,
 Two towers of sail at dawn of day
 Are scarce long leagues apart desried;
- (k) For saddle-tree scarce reached had he
 His journey to begin,
 When, turning round his head, he saw
 Three customers come in.

4. Punctuate and rewrite each passage as a verse of four lines, suitably indented. Mark the scansion and indicate the rime-scheme:

- (a) Follow thy fair sun unhappy shadow though thou be
 black as night and she made all of light yet follow thy fair
 sun unhappy shadow.
- (b) Good thoughts his only friends his wealth a well-spent
 age the earth his sober inn and quiet pilgrimage.
- (c) May thou be never graced with birds that sing nor
 Flora's pride in thee all flowers and roses spring mine only died.
- (d) In endless mirth she thinks not on what 's said or done
 in Earth.
- (e) When the house doth sigh and weep and the world is
 drown'd in sleep yet mine eyes the watch do keep sweet spirit
 comfort me.
- (f) Though I fail I weep though I halt in pace yet I creep
 to the throne of grace.
- (g) The sun is now i' the east each shade as he doth rise is
 shorter made that earth may lessen to our eyes.

(h) For the bright firmament shoots forth no flame so silent but is eloquent in speaking the Creator's name.

(i) They can affirm his praises best and have though overcome confess how good he is how just and fit for highest trust.

(j) Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid some heart once pregnant with celestial fire hands that the rod of empire might have swayed or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

(k) But well thou play'dst the housewife's part and all thy threads with magic art have wound themselves about this heart my Mary.

(l) Sweet bird thy bower is ever green thy sky is ever clear thou hast no sorrow in thy song no winter in thy year.

(m) Proud Maisie is in the wood walking so early sweet Robin sits on the bush singing so rarely.

(n) I play'd a soft and doleful air I sang an old and moving story an old rude song that suited well that ruin wild and hoary.

(o) Tell how his boyhood was one drear night-hour how shone for him through his griefs and gloom no star of all heaven sends to light our path to the tomb.

(p) To me upon my low moss seat though never a dream the roses sent of science or love's compliment I ween they smelt as sweet.

(q) The forest crack'd the waters curl'd the cattle huddled on the lea and wildly dash'd on tower and tree the sunbeam strikes along the world.

(r) First hymn they the Father of all things and then the rest of Immortals the action of men.

(s) Tossing his mane of snows in wildest eddies and tangles lion-like March cometh in hoarse with tempestuous breath through all the moaning chimneys and thwart all the hollows and angles round the shuddering house threatening of winter and death.

(t) Perfect little body without fault or stain on thee with promise of strength and manhood full and fair though cold and stark and bare the bloom and the charm of life doth awhile remain on thee.

5. Rewrite in lines and punctuate:

(a) These are not men for me I must have wanton poets .

pleasant wits musicians that with touching of a string may draw the pliant king which way I please music and poetry is his delight therefore I 'll have Italian masks by night sweet speeches comedies and pleasing shows.

(b) Welcome to thy friend thy absence made me droop and pine away for as the lovers of fair Danae when she was lock'd up in a brazen tower desired her more and wax'd outrageous so did it fare with me and now thy sight is sweeter far than was thy parting hence bitter and irksome to my sobbing heart.

(c) Traitorous Mortimer if I be England's king in lakes of gore your headless trunks your bodies will I trail that you may drink your fill and quaff in blood and stain my royal standard with the same that so my bloody colours may suggest remembrance of revenge immortally on your accursed traitorous progeny you villains that have slain my Gaveston.

(d) Go let oblivion's curtain fall upon the stage of men nor with my rising beams recall life's tragedy again its piteous pageants bring not back nor waken flesh upon the rack of pain anew to writhe stretched in disease's shapes abhorred or mown in battle by the sword like grass beneath the scythe.

(e) From the forests and highlands we come we come from the river-girt islands where loud waves are dumb listening to my sweet pipings the wind in the reeds and the rushes the bees on the bells of thyme the birds on the myrtle bushes the cicale above in the lime and the lizards below in the grass were as silent as ever old Tmolus was listening to my sweet pipings.

(f) The green lane now I traverse where it goes nought guessing till some sudden turn espies rude batter'd finger post that stooping shows where the snug mystery lies and then a mossy spire with ivy crown cheers up the short surprise and shows a peeping tower.

(g) Vainly the fowler's eye might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong as darkly seen against the crimson sky thy figure floats along.

(h) Who talks of Mortimer who wounds me with the name of Mortimer that bloody man good father on thy lap lay I this head laden with mickle care o might I never ope these eyes

again never again lift up this drooping head o never more lift up this dying heart.

(i) Let me be king till night that I may gaze upon this glittering crown so shall my eyes receive their last content my head the latest honour due to it and jointly both yield up their wished right continue ever thou celestial sun let never silent night possess this clime stand still you watches of the element all times and seasons rest you at a stay that Edward may be still fair England's king.

(j) Now I see that in thy wheel there is a point to which when men aspire they tumble headlong down that point I touch'd and seeing there was no place to mount up higher why should I grieve at my declining fall farewell fair queen weep not for Mortimer that scorns the world and as a traveller goes to discover countries yet unknown.

(k) Man is permitted much to scan and learn in Nature's frame till he well-nigh can tame brute mischiefs and can touch invisible things and turn all warring ills to purposes of good thus as a God below he can control and harmonize what seems amiss to flow as severed from the whole and dimly understood.

(l) If thou wilt ease thine heart of love and all its smart then sleep dear sleep and not a sorrow hang any tear on your eyelashes lie still and deep sad soul until the sea-wave washes the rim o' the sun to-morrow in eastern sky.

(m) To whom Geraint replied O friend I seek a harbourage for the night then Yniol enter therefore and partake the slender entertainment of a house once rich now poor but ever open door'd thanks venerable friend replied Geraint so that ye do not serve me sparrow-hawks for supper I will enter I will eat with all the passion of a twelve hours' fast then sigh'd and smil'd the hoary-headed earl and answer'd graver cause than yours is mine to curse this hedgerow thief the sparrow-hawk but in go in for save yourself desire it we will not touch upon him ev'n in jest.

(n) And Leolin coming after he was gone tost over all her presents petulantly and when she show'd the wealthy scabbard saying look what a lovely piece of workmanship slight was his answer well I care not for it then playing with the blade he

prick'd his hand a gracious gift to give a lady this but would it be more gracious asked the girl were I to give this gift of his to one that is no lady gracious no said he me but I cared not for it o pardon me I seem to be ungraciousness itself take it she added sweetly tho his gift for I am more ungracious ev'n than you I care not for it either.

(o) Now while the birds thus sing a joyous song and while the young lambs bound as to the tabor's sound to me alone there came a thought of grief a timely utterance gave that thought relief and I again am strong the cataracts blow their trumpets from the steep no more shall grief of mine the season wrong I hear the echoes through the mountains throng the winds come to me from the fields of sleep and all the earth is gay land and sea give themselves up to jollity and with the heart of May doth every beast keep holiday thou Child of Joy shout round me let me hear thy shouts thou happy Shepherd-boy.

(p) A damsel with a dulcimer in a vision once I saw it was an Abyssinian maid and on her dulcimer she played singing of Mount Abora could I revive within me her symphony and song to such a deep delight 'twould win me that with music loud and long I would build that dome in air that sunny dome those caves of ice and all who heard should see them there and all should cry beware beware his flashing eyes his floating hair weave a circle round him thrice and close your eyes with holy dread for he on honey-dew hath fed and drunk the milk of Paradise.

(q) This is the forest primeval the murmuring pines and the hemlocks bearded with moss and in garments green indistinct in the twilight stand like Druids of old with voices sad and prophetic stand like harpers hoar with beards that rest on their bosoms loud from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighbouring ocean speaks and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest.

6. Rewrite in lines and punctuate:

(a) You brave heroic minds worthy your country's name that honour still pursue go and subdue whilst loit'ring hinds lurk here at home with shame.

(b) A king sate on the rocky brow which looks o'er sea-born

Salamis and ships by thousands lay below and men in nations all were his he counted them at break of day and when the sun set where were they.

(c) Our airy feet so light and fleet they do not bend the rye that sinks its head when whirlwinds rave and swells again in eddying wave as each wild gust blows by but still the corn at dawn of morn our fatal steps that bore at eve lies waste a trampled paste of blackening mud and gore.

(d) Out spake the victor then as he hail'd them o'er the wave ye are brothers ye are men and we conquer bū' to save so peace instead of death let us bring but yield proud foe thy fleet with the crews at England's feet and make submision meet to our king.

(e) A sudden little river crossed my path as unexpected as a serpent comes no sluggish tide congenial to the glooms this as it frothed by might have been a bath for the fiend's glowing hoof to see the wrath of its black eddy besprate with flakes and spumes.

(f) I laugh not at another's loss I grudge not at another's gain no worldly waves my mind can toss my state at one doth still remain I fear no foe I fawn no friend I loathe not life nor dread my end.

(g) For what is life if measured by the space not by the act or masked man if valued by his face above his fact here's one outlived his peers and told forth fourscore years he vexed time and busied the whole state troubled both foes and fate.

(h) How in God's name did Columbus get over is a pure wonder to me I protest Cabot and Raleigh too that well read rover Frobisher Dampier Drake and the rest bad enough all the same for them that after came but in great Heaven's name how he should ever think that on the other brink of this wild waste terra firma should be is a pure wonder I must say to me.

(i) All day they sailed at nightfall the pleasant land breeze died the blackening sky at midnight its starry lights denied and far and low the thunder of tempest prophesied.

(j) And now he rests his greatness and his sweetness no more shall seem at strife and death has moulded into calm completeness the statue of his life.

(k) How long didst thou think that his silence was slumber when the wind waved his garment how oft didst thou start

how many long days and long weeks didst thou number ere
he faded before thee the friend of thy heart and oh was it
meet that no requiem read o'er him no mother to weep and no
friend to deplore him and thou little guardian alone stretched
before him unhonoured the pilgrim from life should depart.

(i) O you beautiful land deep bosomed with beeches and
bright with the flowery largesse of May sweet from the palm
of her hand outflung till the hedges grew white as the green
arched billows with spray.

7. Rewrite the following as sonnets, suitably indented, and
punctuate. Indicate the rime-scheme:

(a) When in disgrace with Fortune and men's eyes I all
alone beweep my outcast state and trouble deaf heaven with
my bootless cries and look upon myself and curse my fate
wishing me like to one more rich in hope featured like him
like him with friends possess'd desiring this man's art and that
man's scope with what I most enjoy contented least yet in
these thoughts myself almost despising—haply I think on thee
and then my state like to the lark at break of day arising from
sullen earth sings hymns at heaven's gate for thy sweet love
remember'd such wealth brings that then I scorn to change
my state with kings.—SHAKESPEARE.

(b) Death be not proud though some have called thee mighty
and dreadful for thou art not so for those whom thou think'st
thou dost overthrow die not poor Death not yet canst thou
kill me from rest and sleep which but thy picture be much
pleasure then from thee much more must flow and soonest our
best men with thee do go—rest of their bones and soul's
delivery thou 'rt slave to fate chance kings and desperate men
and dost with poison war and sickness dwell and poppy or
charms can make us sleep as well and better than thy stroke
why swell'st thou then one short sleep past we wake eternally
and Death shall be no more Death thou shalt die.—DONNE.

(c) The last and greatest Herald of Heaven's King girt
with rough skins hies to the deserts wild among that savage
brood the woods forth bring which he than man more harmless
found and mild his food was locusts and what young doth
spring with honey that from virgin hives distill'd parch'd
body hollow eyes some uncouth thing made him appear

long since from earth exiled there burst he forth all ye whose hopes rely on God with me amidst these deserts mourn repent repent and from old errors turn—who listen'd to his voice obey'd his cry only the echoes which he made relent rung from their marble caves repent repent.—DRUMMOND.

(d) Laurence of vertuous Father vertuous Son now that the Fields are dank and ways are mire where shall we sometimes meet and by the fire help waste a sullen day what may be won from the hard Season gaining time will run on smoother till Favonius re-inspire the frozen earth and clothe in fresh attire the Lillie and Rose that neither sow'd nor spun what neat repast shall feast us light and choice of Attick tast with Wine whence we may rise to hear the Lute well toucht or artfull voice warble immortal Notes and Tuskan Ayre he who of these delights can judge and spare to interpose them oft is not unwise.—MILTON.

(e) Lyke as a ship that through the Ocean wyde by conduct of some star doth make her way whenas a storme hath dimd her trusty guyde out of her course doth wander far astray so I whose star that wont with her bright ray me to direct with cloudes is overcast doe wander now in darkness and dismay through hidden perils round about me plast yet hope I well that when this storme is past my Helice the lodestar of my lyfe will shine again and looke on me at last with lovely light to cleare my cloudy grief till then I wander carefull comfortlesse in secret sorrow and sad pensiveness.—SPENSER.

(f) Nuns fret not at their convent's narrow room and hermits are contented with their cells and students with their pensive citadels maids at the wheel the weaver at his loom sit blithe and happy bees that soar for bloom high as the highest peak of Furness fells will murmur by the hour in foxglove bells in truth the prison unto which we doom ourselves no prison is and hence to me in sundry moods 'twas pastime to be bound within the Sonnet's scanty plot of ground pleased if some souls (for such there needs must be) who have felt the weight of too much liberty should find brief solace there as I have found.—WORDSWORTH.

(g) O soft embalmer of the still midnight shutting with careful fingers and benign our gloom-pleased eyes, embowered from the light enshaded in forgetfulness divine O soothest

sleep if so it please thee close in midst of this thine hymn my willing eyes or wait the amen ere thy poppy throws around my bed its lulling charities then save me or the passed day will shine upon my pillow breeding many woes save me from curious conscience that stil lords its strength for darkness burrowing like a mole turn the key deftly in the oiled wards and seal the hushed casket of my soul.—KEATS.

8. Rewrite these passages, inserting in each blank words that are suitable in meaning and scansion:

(a) [Achilles pursues Hector, fights him, until Hector is weaponless. Achilles is about to strike the final blow.]

In his right hand he — the weapon round,
 Eyes the whole man, and meditates the wound:
 But the rich mail Patroclus lately wore
 cased the warrior's body o'er.
 One place at length he spies, to let in —
 Where 'twixt the neck and throat the — plate
 Gave entrance; through that — part
 Furious he drove the well-directed —
 Nor — the windpipe yet, nor took the —
 Of speech, unhappy from thy dying hour.
 on the field the bleeding — lies
 While thus —, stern Achilles cries.

(b) [Crabbe, in *The Parish Register*, speaks of the pedlar bringing to the villages books containing age-old stories that are ever interesting.]

There too is he, by wizard-power .
 Jack, by whose arm the giant-brood were quell'd:
 His shoes of swiftness on his feet he placed;
 His coat of — on his loins he —
 His — of sharpness in his hand he took,
 And off the heads of — giants stroke:
 Their glaring eyes beheld no mortal —
 No sound of feet — the drowsy ear;
 No English blood their pagan sense could smell,
 But heads dropt —, wondering why they fell.

(c) [John Clare describes a hot summer's day.]

Bees are faint, and cease to hum;
 Birds are overpowered and ——
 Rural voices all are mute,
 Tunless lie the pipe and ——
 Shepherds with their —— sheep,
 In the swalest corner creep;
 And from the —— heat
 All are wishing to ——.

(d) [Medea at night prepares materials for her potions.]

So, kneeling there, she let the wallet fall
 And from it drew a bundle of strange words
 Wound all about with strings as —— as blood;
 Then, breaking these into a little pyre
 The twigs she ——, and swiftly —— fire
 Set it alight, and with her —— bent low
 Sat —— and watched the red flames ——
 Till it —— bright and lit the dreary place;
 Then, leaving it she went a little ——
 Into the —— of the encircling trees
 With wood-knife drawn.

(e) The cottage-curs at early pilgrim

Crown'd with her pail the tripping milkmaid ——;
 The whistling plowman —— afield; and hark!
 Down the rough slope the ponderous wagon rings:
 Through rustling corn the hare astonish'd ——;
 Slow —— the village clock the drowsy hour;
 The partridge —— away on whirring wings:
 Deep —— the turtle in sequester'd bower,
 And shrill lark —— clear from her aerial tour.

J. BEATTIE.

9. Write out the passages, supplying words suitable in meaning and scansion to fill the blank spaces:

(a) [Jason and his Argonauts are awakened because Lemnos with its 'evil rocking shore' is in sight.]

So each man set his hand unto the oar,
 And, striking sail, along the coast they crept,

Till the sun rose, and birds no longer slept;
Then as they went they saw a sandy —
Under the cliff, that no — wave could reach,
And in the rock a deep cave cut, —
A man was standing, gazing earnestly
Upon their ship, and shouting words that —
Hither and thither by the wind, were —
Amid the — of the ridgy sea.

(b) [The Argonauts approach the Symplegades, rocks that clashed together when anything attempted to go between them. Jason exhorts them to be brave and trust in the artifice suggested by the friendly king.]

Then they for shame began to cast off fear,
And, handling well the oars, kept Argo near
The changing, little-lighted, spray-washed —
Whereunto Lynceus set his — face,
And loosed the dove, who down the west wind —;
Then all the others — her, dashing through
The clouds of —, but Lynceus noted how
She reached the — space, just as a blow
Had — itself, and still the — sound
Of the last clash was booming all —
And — he noted how the dove
Stopp'd maz'd, and — for a little while above
The troubled sea, then stooping, — through,
As the blue gleaming rocks — drew.

WILLIAM MORRIS: *Life and Death of Jason.*

CRITICISM

1. Point out the difference in treatment and expression between the prose version and the poetry:

(a) At last, under the boughs of the trees, we saw that there was a long belt of them along the shore, about the breadth of a country turnpike road. I never saw daffodils so beautiful. They grew among the mossy stones, about and about them; some rested their heads upon these stones, as on a pillow, for weariness; and the rest tossed and reeled and danced, and seemed as if they verily laughed with the wind

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee . . .

(b) Above and between the multitudinous shafts of sunshining columns was seen the sea, . . . supporting, as it were, on its line the dark lofty mountains of Sorrento. . . . Every now and then we heard the subterranean thunder of Vesuvius; its distant deep peals seemed to shake the very air and light of day, which interpenetrated our frames with the sullen and tremendous sound. . . .

The Tombs were the most impressive things of all. The wild woods surround them on either side; and along the broad

stones of the paved road which divides them you hear the late leaves of autumn shiver and rustle in the stream of inconstant wind, as it were, like the steps of ghosts.

I stood within the city disinterred,
And heard the autumnal leaves like light footfalls
Of spirits passing through the streets, and heard
The mountain's slumbrous voice at intervals
Thrill through those roofless walls.

The oracular thunder penetrating shook
The listening soul in my suspended blood.
I felt that Earth out of her deep heart spoke—
I felt, but heard not. Through white columns glowed
The isle-sustaining ocean-flood.

(c) Here the Khan Kubla commanded a palace to be built and a stately garden thereunto: and thus ten miles of fertile ground were enclosed with a wall.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree:
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea.
So twice five miles of fertile ground
With walls and towers were girdled round:
And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills,
Where blossomed many an incense-bearing tree;
And here were forests ancient as the hills,
Enfolding sunny spots of greencry.

(d) Far out at sea the flames burnt bright as *Hringhorn* [Balder's ship] sailed on and, until the great column of fire was lost in the haze of night, the Æsir [gods] and their followers waited and watched.

Soon with a roaring rose the mighty fire,
And the pile crackled; and between the logs
Sharp quivering tongues of flame shot out, and leapt,
Curling and darting, higher, until they lick'd
The summit of the pile, the dead, the mast,
And ate the shrivelling sails; but still the ship

Drove on, ablaze above her hull with fire.
 And the Gods stood upon the beach, and gazed.
 Then the wind fell, with night, and there was calm;
 But through the dark they watch'd the burning ship
 Still carried o'er the distant waters on,
 Farther and farther, like an eye of fire,
 And long, in the far dark, blazed Balder's pile;
 But fainter, as the stars rose high, it flared.
 The bodies were consumed, and choked the pile.
 And as, in a decaying winter-fire,
 A charred log, falling, makes a shower of sparks—
 So with a shower of sparks the pile fell in,
 Reddening the sea around; and all was dark.

(e) 'Believing as I do that man in the distant future will be a far more perfect creature than he is now, it is an intolerable thought that he and all other sentient beings are doomed to complete annihilation after such long-continued slow progress.'

Why should we bear with an hour of torture, a moment of pain,
 If every man die for ever, if all his griefs are in vain
 And the homeless planet at length will be wheel'd through the
 silence of space.
 Motherless evermore of an ever-vanishing race,
 When the worm shall have writhed its last, and its last brother-
 worm will have fled
 From the dead fossil skull that is left in the rocks of an earth
 that is dead?

2. Discuss the poetical version of Psalm xxiii:

The Lord my Pasture shall prepare,
 And feed me with a Shepherd's care:
 His Presence shall my wants supply,
 And guard me with a watchful Eye;
 My Noon-day Walks he shall attend
 And all my midnight Hours defend.

When in the sultry Glebe I faint
 Or on the thirsty Mountain pant;
 To fertile Vales and dewy Meads

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

My weary wand'ring Steps he leads;
Where peaceful Rivers, soft and slow,
Amid the verdant Landskip flow.

Tho' in the Paths of Death I tread,
With gloomy Horrors over-spread;
My steadfast Heart shall feel no ill,
For thou, O Lord, art with me still;
Thy friendly Crook shall give me Aid
And guide me through the dreadful Shade.

Tho' in a bare and rugged Way
Through devious lonely Wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my Pains beguile:
The barren Wilderness shall smile
With sudden Greens and Herbage crown'd,
And Streams shall murmur all around.

3 Compare, in treatment and expression, these two versions of the same incident or theme:

(a) (i) Yct keenest powers to see and hear
Seem'd in her frame residing;
Before the watch-dog prick'd his ear
She heard her lover's riding;
Ere scarce a distant form was kenn'd
She knew and waved to greet him,
And o'er the battlement did bend
As on the wing to meet him.

He came—he pass'd—an heedless gaze,
As o'er some stranger glancing;
Her welcome, spoke in faltering phrase,
Lost in his courser's prancing—
The castle-arch, whose hollow tone
Returns each whisper spoken,
Could scarcely catch the feeble moan
Which told her heart was broken.

(ii) She's at the window many an hour
His coming to discover;
And he look'd up to Ellen's bower
And she look'd on her lover—

But ah! so pale, he knew her not,
 Though her smile on him was dwelling—
 'And am I then forgot—forgot?'
 It broke the heart of Ellen.

In vain he weeps, in vain he sighs,
 Her cheek is cold as ashes,
 Nor love's own kiss shall wake those eyes
 To lift their silken lashes.

- (b) (i) [On the Grasshopper and Cricket.]
- Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
 Catching your heart up at the feel of June,
 Sole voice that's heard amidst the lazy noon,
 When even the bees lag at the summoning brass;
 And you, warm little housekeeper, who class
 With those who think the candles come too soon
 Loving the fire, and with your tricksome tune
 Nick the glad silent moments as they pass;—
 O sweet and tiny cousins, that belong,
 One to the fields, the other to the hearth,
 Both have your sunshine; both, though small, are
 strong
 At your clear hearts; and both seem given to
 earth
 To sing in thoughtful ears this natural song—
 Indoors and out—summer and winter—Mirth.
- (ii) The poetry of earth is never dead:
 When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
 And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
 From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead.
 That is the Grasshopper's—he takes the lead
 In summer luxury—he has never done
 With his delights; for when tired out with fun,
 He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.
 The poetry of earth is ceasing never:
 On a lone winter evening when the frost
 Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
 The Cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,
 And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,
 The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

- (c) (i) Thou then, April, Iris' daughter,
 Born between the storm and sun,
 Coy as nymph ere Pan hath court her,—
 Thou then, April, Iris' daughter,
 Now are light and rustling water;
 Now are mirth and nests begun.
- (ii) A breath, a sigh—and March is fled;
 A dying cry—bleak March is dead;
 A ling'ring smile, a glitt'ring tear,
 A song the while,—April is here!
 A sunny gleam, a smiling sky,
 A happy dream soon gliding by,
 A trembling glance, a falling tear,
 A spring-time dance,—April is here!
- (d) (i) Full many a glorious morning have I seen
 Flatter the mountain-tops with sovereign eye,
 Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
 Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy;
 Anon permit the basest clouds to ride
 With ugly rack on his celestial face,
 And from the forlorn world his visage hide,
 Stealing unseen to west with this disgrace.
- (ii) I 've seen the Morning's lovely ray
 Hover o'er the new-born Day
 With rosy wings so richly bright
 As if he scorned to think of night;
 When a rugged storm whose scowl
 Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
 Called for an untimely night
 To blot the newly-blossomed light.
- (e) (i) There is no cock to crowé day,
 Ne besté none which noisé may
 The hill, but all abouté round
 There is growende upon the ground

Poppy which berth the seed of sleep
 With other herbes such an heap.
 A stillé water for the nones
 Rennende upon the smalé stones
 Which hight of Lethe the rivere
 Under that hill in such manere
 There is, which gifth grete appetite
 To sleep. And thus full of delight
 Sleep hath his house.

GOWER.

- (ii) No crowing cock does here his wings display
 Nor with his horny bill provoke the day,
 No beast of nature nor the tame are nigh,
 Nor trees with tempests rocked nor human cry.
 An arm of Lethe with a gentle flow
 Arising upwards from the rock below
 The palace moats, and o'er the pebbles creeps
 And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleeps.
 Around its entry nodding poppies blow
 And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow.

DRYDEN.

- (f) (i) Like one, that on a lonesome road
 Doth waik in fear and dread,
 And having once turned round walks on,
 And turns no more his head;
 Because he knows a frightful fiend
 Doth close behind him tread.
- (ii) As when a swain, belated on his way,
 Sees as he fancies through the close of day
 A ghastly spectre—struck with pale affright
 He measures back the ground in hasty flight;
 Whilst his own shadow, by reflection clear
 Of silver Luna seen, augments his fear.
 At ev'ry breeze, each rustling of the wind,
 Startled he stops, yet dreads to look behind.
 Still he believes the phantom at his heels
 And his cold touch imaginary feels.

- (g) (i) Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
 And the rocks melt wi' the sun!
 And I will luve thee still, my dear,
 While the sands o' life shall run.
- (ii) The seas they shall run dry,
 And rocks melt into sands;
 Then I 'll luve you still, my dear,
 When all those things are done.

3. Say why you think the writer preferred the second version (the third in (c)):

- (a) (i) Listen, Stranger! Storm and Wind,
 A Wind and Tempest strong!
 For days and weeks it play'd us freaks—
 Like chaff we drove along.

Listen, Stranger! Mist and Snow,
 And it grew wond'rous cauld:
 And Ice mast-high came floating by
 As green as Emerauld.

- (ii) And now the Storm-blast came, and he
 Was tyrannous and strong:
 He struck with his o'ertaking wings,
 And chased us south along.

With sloping masts and dipping prow,
 As who pursued with yell and blow
 Still treads the shadow of his foe,
 And forward bends his head,
 The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,
 And southward aye we fled.

And now there came both mist and snow,
 And it grew wondrous cold:
 And ice, mast-high, came floating by,
 As green as emerald.

- (b) (i) Shy as the squirrel, and wayward as the swallow,
 Swift as the swallow when athwart the western
 flood

Circleting the surface he meets his mirror'd winglets—

Is that dear one in her maiden bud.

Shy as the squirrel whose nest is in the pine-tops;

Gentle—ah! that she were as jealous as the dove!
Full of all the wildness of the woodland creatures,

Happy in herself is the maiden that I love.

(ii) Shy as the squirrel and wayward as the swallow,

Swift as the swallow along the river's light

Circleting the surface to meet his mirror'd winglets,
Fleeter she seems in her stay than in her flight.

Shy as the squirrel that leaps among the pine-tops,

Wayward as the swallow overhead at set of sun,
She whom I love is hard to catch and conquer,

Hard, but O the glory of the winning were she won.

(c) (i) The lizard with his shadow on the stone,
Rests like a shadow, and the scarlet-winged
Cicala in the noonday leapeth not.

(ii) The lizard with his shadow on the stone
Rests like a shadow and the cicala sleeps.

(iii) The lizard with his shadow on the stone
Rests like a shadow, and the winds are dead.

(d) (i) And airy tongues that lure night wanderers.

(ii) And airy tongues that syllable men's names
On sands and shores and desert wildernesses.

4. Compare these two versions of the same theme:

You who would try
Yon terrible track,
To live or to die,
But ne'er to turn back.

[Translated into French, then back into English in the second version.]

O youth whose hope is high,
Who dost to truth aspire,
Whether thou live or die,
O look not back nor tire.

INDIRECT SPEECH

1. Rewrite in indirect speech:

(a) 'Have you resolved to dishonour me?' said Regulus. 'I am not ignorant that death and the extremest tortures are preparing for me; but what are these to the shame of an infamous action, or the wound of a faulty mind? Slave as I am to Carthage, I have still the spirit of a Roman. I have sworn to return. It is my duty to go; let the gods take care of the rest.'

(b) What is it we have got by all our menaces, which have been many and ferocious? What advantage have we derived from the penal laws we have passed, and which, for the time, have been severe and numerous? What advances have we made towards our object, by the sending of a force, which, by land and sea, is of no contemptible strength? Has the disorder abated?

2. Rewrite in indirect speech:

(a) 'Make the slightest noise', he said, 'and you are a dead man.'

(b) 'Call me jackanapes again and I break your head, sir.'

(c) 'See here, boys all, and behold the picture of this place. Take it in your hands, look it over, and tell me if you can't find the way without difficulty.'

(d) 'Now, Will,' whispered Amyas, 'forward and clap the fore-hatches on, and shout Fire! with all your might.' To the prisoners in Spanish he shouted: 'Lower away that boat. Stand clear if you would be saved by us. Now then, jump in. Here, hand them to the gangway as they come up'.

(e) Beware of your decision! Rouse not, I beseech you, a peace-loving and resolute people; alienate not from your body the affections of a whole empire. I pray and I exhort you not to reject this measure. By all you hold most dear —I supplicate you—Reject not this Bill!

3. Rewrite in indirect speech:

(a) The extraordinary preparations of the House of Bourbon should rouse us to a sense of our own danger. Not five thousand troops in England!—hardly three thousand in Ireland! What can we oppose to the combined forces of our enemies? Scarcely twenty ships fully manned! The river of Lisbon in the possession of our enemies! The seas swept by American privateers; our channel torn to pieces by them!

(b) Wculd to God this House were in a capacity to become an object of those consequences which the verdict of a jury would determine to follow a violation of the laws! With what content, with what confidence, should I submit my cause to such a tribunal!

(c) Oh, that it were possible to mould this House into the size and character of a jury—of twelve men acting, indeed, upon conscience, and sworn upon oath, to give a true verdict according to evidence! How easy should I feel concerning the issues of this discussion!

(d) I! I disturb the peace of this city, who have three times had the honour of representing it in this House! I! who was favoured with the free suffrage of its electors, long, long before any of those who lately opposed me were ever talked of, ever thought of, for such a distinction! This it is that has conjured up the strange sights at which we now stand aghast! And shall we persist in the fatal error of combating the giant progeny, instead of extirpating the execrable parent? Good God! Will men never learn wisdom, even from their own experience? An awful importance hangs over your decision. Pause, ere you plunge! There may not be any retreat!

(e) What, my Lords! the aristocracy set themselves in a mass against the people—they who sprang from the people—are inseparably connected with the people—are supported by the people—are the natural chiefs of the people! *They* set themselves against the people—the people to serve whom Parliament itself has an existence, and the monarchy and all its institutions are constituted, and without whom none of them could exist for an hour!

4. Rewrite in indirect speech:

(a) Gentlemen, let us be equal to the noble duty which our people expect us to do, and which will be done for the benefit of humanity if we approach it in a spirit of firm resolution.

(b) You have appealed to all of us to work in a spirit of good will. Your words reflect the warmth and nobility of your convictions. With like sincerity allow me to state that my government will be second to none in its efforts.

(c) The gracious speech to which we have just listened both conveys to you the hearty welcome of this country and also expresses the hope which the people of every nation share, that our labours here may be crowned with success.

(d) [The burgomaster is speaking.]

What would you, my friends? Why do you murmur that we do not break our vows and surrender the city to the Spaniards? a fate more horrible than the agony which she now endures. I tell you I have made an oath to hold the city, and may God give me strength to keep my oath! I can die but once; whether by your hands, the enemy's, or by the hand of God. My own fate is indifferent to me, not so that of the city entrusted to my care. I know that we shall starve if not soon relieved; but starvation is preferable to the dis-honoured death which is the only alternative. Your menaces move me not; my life is at your disposal; here is my sword, plunge it into my breast, and divide my flesh among you. Take my body to appease your hunger, but expect no sur-render, so long as I remain alive.

(e) A pious Brahmin made a vow to sacrifice a sheep and went forth to buy one. There lived in his neighbourhood three rogues who knew of his vow, and laid a scheme for profiting by it. The first met him and said: 'O Brahmin, wilt thou buy a sheep? I have one fit for sacrifice'. 'It is for that very purpose', said the holy man, 'that I came forth this day.' Then the impostor opened a bag, and brought out of it an unclean beast, an ugly dog, lame and blind. Therefore the Brahmin cried out: 'Wretch, who touchest things impure, and utterest things untrue; callest thou that cur a sheep?' 'Truly', answered the other, 'it is a sheep of the finest fleece, and of the sweetest flesh. O Brahmin, it will be an offering most

acceptable to the gods.' 'Friend,' said the Brahmin, 'either thou or I must be blind.'

Just then one of the accomplices came up. 'Praised be the gods', said the second rogue, 'that I have been saved the trouble of going to the market for a sheep! This is such a sheep as I wanted. For how much wilt thou sell it?'

When the Brahmin heard this, his mind waved to and fro, like one swinging in the air at a holy festival. 'Sir,' said he to the newcomer, 'take heed what thou dost; this is no sheep, but an unclean cur.' 'O Brahmin,' said the new-comer, 'thou art drunk or mad!'

At this time the third confederate drew near. 'Let us ask this man', said the Brahmin, 'what the creature is, and I will stand by what he shall say.' To this the others agreed; and the Brahmin called out: 'O stranger, what dost thou call this beast?' 'Surely, O Brahmin,' said the knave, 'it is a fine sheep.' Then the Brahmin said: 'Surely the gods have taken away my senses'. Turning to the first rogue, he said: 'I slandered thy animal and I am sorry. What is thy price?' 'A measure of rice and a pot of ghee', he answered. So the holy man bought it and offered it up to the gods, who, being wroth at this unclean sacrifice, smote him with a sore disease in all his joints.

(f) [Drake said:] My trusty lads
 Of Devon, you have made the wide world ring
 With England's name; you have swept one half the seas
 From sky to sky; and in our oaken hold
 You have packed the gorgeous Indies. We shall sail
 But slowly with such wealth. If we return,
 We are one against ten thousand! We will seek
 The fabled Northern passage, take our gold
 Safe home; then out to sea again and try
 Our guns against their guns.

(g) [She said:] Such is the soul that comes to plead with you,
 O Artemis, to tend you in your needs.
 At mornings I will bring you bells of dew
 From honey places, and wild fish from streams
 Flowing in secret places. I will brew

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

Sweet wine of alder for your evening dreams,
And pipe you music in the dusky reeds
When the four distances give up their blue.

(h) [Jupiter said:]

I that am sailing deeper skies and dimmer,
Twelve million leagues beyond the path of Mars,
Salute the sun, that cloudy pearl, whose glimmer
Renews my spring and steers me through the stars.

Think not that I by distances am darkened.

My months are years; yet light is in mine eyes,
Mine eyes are not as yours. Mine ears have hearkened
To sounds from earth. Five moons enchant my skies.

5. Write in full the speeches here summarized:

(a) Columbus made an impressive address to his crew. He pointed out the goodness of God in thus conducting them by such soft and favouring breezes across the tranquil ocean, cheering their hopes continually with fresh signs, increasing as their fears augmented, and thus leading and guiding them to a promised land. He now reminded them of the orders he had given on leaving the Canaries, that, after sailing westward seven hundred leagues, they should not make sail after midnight. Present appearances authorized such a precaution. He thought it probable they would make land that very night; he ordered, therefore, a vigilant look-out to be kept from the forecastle, promising to whosoever should make the discovery a doublet of velvet, in addition to the pension to be given by the sovereigns.—WASHINGTON IRVING.

(b) Sir Philip Sidney made a long oration, wherein he declared what cause they had in hand, as God's cause; under and for whom they fought, for her Majesty, whom they knew so well to be so good unto them; that he needed not to show against whom they fought, men of false religion, enemies to God and His Church: against Antichrist, and against a people whose unkindness both in nature and in life did so excel, that God would not leave them unpunished. Further, he persuaded them that they were Englishmen, whose valour the world feared and commended, and that now they should not either fear death or peril whatsoever, both for that their

service they owed to their prince and, further, for the honour of their country and credit to themselves. Again, the people whom they fought for were their neighbours, always friends and well-willers to Englishmen. And further, that no man should do any service worth the noting, but he himself would speak to the uttermost to prefer him to his wished desire.

PRÉCIS

1. As I had the honour and happiness of enjoying his friendship for upwards of twenty years; as I had the scheme of writing his life constantly in view; as he was well apprised of the circumstance, and from time to time obligingly satisfied my inquiries, by communicating to me the incidents of his early years; as I acquired a facility in recollecting, and was very assiduous in recording, his conversation, of which the extraordinary vigour and vivacity constituted one of the first features of his character; and as I have spared no pains in obtaining materials concerning him, from every quarter where I could discover that they were to be found, and have been favoured with the most liberal communications by his friends, I flatter myself that few biographers have entered upon such a work as this, with more advantages; independent of literary abilities, in which I am not vain enough to compare myself with some great names who have gone before me in this kind of writing.

2. The American dependencies of the Castilian Crown still extended far to the North of Cancer and far to the South of Capricorn. . . . An ingenious and diligent population, eminently skilled in arts and manufactures, had been driven into exile by stupid and remorseless bigots. The glory of the Spanish pencil had departed with Velazquez and Murillo. The splendid age of Spanish literature had closed with Solis and Calderon. During the seventeenth century many states had formed great military establishments. But the Spanish army, so formidable under the command of Alva and Farnese, had dwindled away to a few thousand men, ill paid and ill disciplined. England, Holland, and France had great navies. But the Spanish navy was scarcely equal to the tenth part of that mighty force which, in the time of Philip the Second, had been the terror of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The arsenals were deserted. The magazines were unprovided.

The frontier forces were ungarrisoned. The police was utterly inefficient for the protection of the people. Murders were committed in the face of day with perfect impunity. Bravoes and discarded serving-men, with swords at their sides, swaggered every day through the most public streets and squares of the capital, disturbing the public peace, and setting at defiance the ministers of justice.

3. 16th November 1614 [To the East India Company].

(a) It is not unknown to you all in general that Richard Cobb is a man which is ordinarily given to drink, at which time he is subject to talk much and reveal the secrets of the worshipful Company to any that at such time is familiar with him, and therefore not fit to be of a council.

(b) When he is a little in drink, as also in his best wits, is apt to brawl with any man upon the least occasion with such bitter, vile, and base terms, provoking anger, that a patient man is not able to suffer it.

(c) Further, he is a man given to sloth and idleness, not endeavouring himself to do any service which concerns the worshipful Company's business, scorning to be commanded, thinking himself to be in rank of the best, and therefore not under command.

(d) Also he will upon the least occasion given scandalize any man, without respect of place or person, as well in public as in private, and at all times when he meets with his companions.

4. In the plain which he had now reached, he halted for a whole day, and then, resuming his march, proceeded for three days up the valley of the Isère on the right bank, without encountering any difficulty. Then the natives met him with branches of trees in their hands, and wreaths on their heads, in token of peace: they spoke fairly, offered hostages, and wished, they said, neither to do the Carthaginians any injury nor to receive any from them. Hannibal mistrusted them, yet did not wish to offend them; he accepted their terms, received their hostages, and obtained large supplies of cattle; and their whole behaviour seemed so trustworthy that at last he accepted their guidance, it is said, through a difficult part of the country, which he was now approaching. In Alpine valleys the track passes often through defiles of the

most formidable character, being no more than a narrow ledge above a furious torrent, with cliffs rising above it absolutely precipitous, and coming down on the other side of the torrent abruptly to the water, leaving no passage by which man or even goat could make its way. It appears that the barbarians persuaded Hannibal to pass through one of these defiles, instead of going round it; and while his army was involved in it, they suddenly, and without a provocation, as we are told, attacked him. Making their way along the mountain sides above the defile, they rolled down masses of rocks on the Carthaginians below, or even threw stones upon them from their hands, stones and rocks being equally fatal against an enemy so entangled. It was well for Hannibal that, still doubting the barbarians' faith, he had sent forward his cavalry and baggage, and covered the march with his infantry, who thus had to sustain the brunt of the attack. Foot soldiers on such ground were able to move, where horses would be quite helpless; and thus at last Hannibal, with his infantry, forced his way to the summit of one of the bare cliffs overhanging the defile, and remained there during the night, whilst the cavalry and baggage slowly struggled out of the defile.—THOMAS ARNOLD. [N.U.S.C. 1927.]

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5. A large proportion of English strikes are brief in their duration and very restricted in their area. They are a form of bargaining, wasteful indeed in their nature, but not permanently injurious to the national industries, and, in the judgment of some of the best authorities, they have not, on the whole, injured the workmen who were engaged in them. A considerable proportion has succeeded, and a short suspension of wages, even in case of failure, is soon made up. But the great strikes can only be looked upon as national calamities. In many cases their immediate cost to the country has been at least as great as that of a small war, and it falls far more directly than the expenditure of a war on the labouring classes and their families. The distant and indirect consequences have probably been still more serious. Every great strike drives a portion of trade out of the country, and some of it never returns. The great industrial forces of the nation are

permanently affected, and English industry, in its competition with that of other countries, sinks to a somewhat lower plane.—LECKY.

6. The last cause of this disobedient spirit in the colonies is hardly less powerful than the rest, as it is not merely moral, but laid deep in the natural constitution of things. Three thousand miles of ocean lie between you and them. No contrivance can prevent the effect of this distance in weakening government. Seas roll, and months pass, between the order and the execution; and the want of a speedy explanation of a single point is enough to defeat a whole system. You have, indeed, winged ministers of vengeance, who carry your bolts in their pounces to the remotest verge of the sea: but there a power steps in, that limits the arrogance of raging passions and furious elements, and says: 'So far shalt thou go, and no farther'. Who are you, that should fret and rage and bite the chains of nature? Nothing worse happens to you than does to all nations who have extensive empire, and it happens in all the forms into which empire can be thrown. In large bodies, the circulation of power must be less vigorous at the extremities. Nature has said it. The Turk cannot govern Egypt, and Arabia, and Kurdistan, as he governs Thrace; nor has he the same dominion in Crimea and Algiers which he has at Brusa and Smyrna. Despotism itself is obliged to truck and huckster. The Sultan gets such obedience as he can. He governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all; and the whole of the force and vigour of his authority in his centre is derived from a prudent relaxation in all his borders. Spain, in her provinces, is perhaps not so well obeyed as you are in yours. She complies too: she submits; she watches times. This is the immutable condition, the eternal law, of extensive and detached empires.—BURKE.

7. No man could journey many leagues in those countries without hearing the drums of a regiment on march, or being challenged by the sentinels on the drawbridge of a fortress. In our island, on the contrary, it was possible to live long and to travel far, without being once reminded, by any martial sight or sound, that the defence of nations had become a science and a calling. The majority of Englishmen who were

under twenty-five years of age had probably never seen a company of regular soldiers. Of the cities which, in a civil war, had valiantly repelled hostile armies, scarce one was now capable of sustaining a siege. The gates stood open night and day. The ditches were dry. The ramparts had been suffered to fall into decay, or were repaired only that the towns-folk might have a pleasant walk on summer evenings. Of the old baronial keeps many had been shattered by the cannon of Fairfax and Cromwell, and lay in heaps of ruin, overgrown with ivy. Those which remained had lost their martial character, and were now rural palaces of the aristocracy. The moats were turned into preserves of carp and pike. The mounds were planted with fragrant shrubs, through which spiral walks ran up to summer houses adorned with mirrors and paintings. On the capes of the sea coast, and on many inland hills, were still seen tall posts, surmounted by barrels. Once these barrels had been filled with pitch. Watchmen had been set round them in seasons of danger; and within a few hours after a Spanish sail had been discovered in the Channel, or after a thousand Scottish moss troopers had crossed the Tweed, the signal fires were blazing fifty miles off, and whole counties were rising in arms. But many years had now elapsed since the beacons had been lighted; and they were regarded rather as curious relics of ancient manners than as parts of a machinery necessary to the safety of the State.

MACAULAY.

8. It scarcely ever happens that any private man or body will invest property in a canal, a tunnel, or a bridge, but from an expectation that the outlay will be profitable to them. No work of this sort can be profitable to private speculators unless the public will be willing to pay for the use of it. The public will not pay of their own accord for what yields no profit or convenience to them. There is thus a direct and obvious connection between the motive which induces individuals to undertake such a work, and the utility of the work.

Can we find any such connection in the case of a public work executed by a government? If it is useful, are the individuals who rule the country richer? If it is useless, are they poorer? A public man may be solicitous for his credit.

But is not he likely to gain more credit by an useless display of ostentatious architecture in a great town than by the best road or the best canal in some remote province? The fame of public works is a much less certain test of their utility than the amount of toll collected at them. In a corrupt age there will be direct embezzlement. In the purest age there will be abundance of jobbing. Never were the statesmen of any country more sensitive to public opinion, and more spotless in pecuniary transactions, than those who have of late governed England. Yet we have only to look at the buildings recently erected in London for a proof of our rule. In a bad age the fate of the public is to be robbed outright. In a good age it is merely to have the dearest and the worst of everything.

MACAULAY.

9. The Inca of Peru was its sovereign in a peculiar sense. He received an obedience from his vassals more implicit than that of any despot; for his authority reached to the most sacred conduct,—to the thought of the individual. He was reverenced as more than human. He was not merely the head of the state, but the point to which all its institutions converged, as to a common centre,—the key stone of the political fabric which must fall to pieces by its own weight when that was withdrawn. So it fared on the death of Atahuallpa. His death not only left the throne vacant, without any certain successor, but the manner of it announced to the Peruvian people that a hand stronger than that of their Incas had now seized the sceptre, and that the dynasty of the Children of the Sun had passed away for ever.

The natural consequences of such a conviction followed. The beautiful order of the ancient institutions was broken up, as the authority which controlled it was withdrawn. The Indians broke out into greater excesses from the uncommon restraint to which they had been before restricted. Villages were burnt, temples and palaces were plundered, and the gold they contained was scattered or secreted. Gold and silver acquired an importance in the eyes of the Peruvian, when he saw the importance attached to them by his conquerors. The precious metals, which before served only for purposes of state or religious decoration, were now hoarded up and buried

in caves and forests. The gold and silver concealed by the natives were affirmed greatly to exceed in quantity that which fell into the hands of the Spaniards. The remote provinces now shook off their allegiance to the Incas. Their great captains, at the head of distant armies, set up for themselves. Ruminavi, a commander on the borders of Quito, sought to detach that kingdom from the Peruvian empire and to reassert its ancient independence. The country, in short, was in that state in which old things are passing away and the new order of things has not yet been established. It was in a state of revolution.

W. H. PRESCOTT.

10. Napoleon's system of war was admirably adapted to draw forth and augment the military excellence and to strengthen the weakness of the national character. His discipline, severe, but appealing to the feelings of hope and honour, wrought the quick temperament of the French soldiers to patience under hardships, and strong endurance under fire; he taught the generals to rely on their own talents, to look to the country wherein they made war for resources, and to dare everything even with the smallest numbers, that the impetuous valour of France might have full play: hence the violence of their attacks. But he also taught them to combine all arms together, and to keep strong reserves that sudden disorders might be repaired and the discouraged troops have time to rally and recover their pristine spirit, certain that they would then renew the battle with the same confidence as before. He had made his troops, not invincible indeed, nature had put a bar to that in the character of the British soldier; yet so terrible and sure in war that the number and greatness of their exploits surpassed those of all other nations, the Romans not excepted if regard be had to the shortness of the period, nor the Macedonians if the quality of their opponents be considered.—NAPIER.

11. The revenue of an individual may be spent, either in things which are consumed immediately, and in which one day's expense can neither alleviate nor support that of another; or it may be spent in things more durable, which can therefore be accumulated, and in which every day's expense may, as he chooses, either alleviate or support and heighten

the effect of that of the following day. A man of fortune, for example, may either spend his revenue in a profuse and sumptuous table, and in maintaining a great number of menial servants, and a multitude of dogs and horses; or, contenting himself with a frugal table and a few attendants, he may lay out the greater part of it in adorning his house or his country villa, in useful or ornamental buildings, in useful or ornamental furniture, in collecting books, statues, pictures; or in things more frivolous—jewels, baubles, ingenious trinkets of different kinds; or, what is most trifling of all, in amassing a great wardrobe of fine clothes, like the favourite and minister of a great prince who died a few years ago. Were two men of equal fortune to spend their revenue, the one chiefly in the one way, the other in the other, the magnificence of the person whose expense had been chiefly in durable commodities, would be continually increasing; every day's expense contributing something to support and heighten the effect of that of the following day; that of the other, on the contrary, would be no greater at the end of the period than at the beginning. The former, too, would, at the end of the period, be the richer man of the two. He would have a stock of goods of some kind or other, which, though it might not be worth all that it cost, would always be worth something. No trace or vestige of the expense of the latter would remain, and the effects of ten or twenty years' profusion would be as completely annihilated as if they had never existed.—ADAM SMITH.

12. The most renowned prince, King Henry the Fifth, late King of England, during the life of his father, was noted to be fierce and of wanton courage. It happened that one of his servants whom he well favoured, for felony by him committed, was arraigned at the King's Bench; whereof he being advertised, and incensed by light persons about him, in furious rage came hastily to the bar, where his servant stood as a prisoner, and commanded him to be ungyved, and set at liberty, whereat all men were abashed, reserved the chief justice, who humbly exhorted the prince to be contented that his servant mought be ordered according to the ancient laws of this realm, or if he would have him saved from the rigour of the laws, that he should obtain, if he mought, of the King, his father, his gracious

pardon: whereby no law or justice should be derogate. With which answer the prince nothing appeased, but rather more inflamed, endeavoured himself to take away his servant. The judge considering the perilous example and inconvenience that mought thereby ensue, with a valiant spirit and courage commanded the prince upon his allegiance to leave the prisoner and depart his way. With which commandment the prince, being set all in a fury, all chafed, and in a terrible manner, came up to the place of judgment—men thinking that he would have slain the judge, or have done to him some damage; but the judge sitting still, without moving, declaring the majesty of the King's place of judgment, and with an assured and bold countenance, had to the prince these words following: Sir, remember yourself: I keep here the place of the King, your Sovereign lord and father, to whom ye owe double obedience, wherefore, eftsoons in his name, I charge you desist of your wilfulness and unlawful enterprise, and from henceforth give good example to those which hereafter shall be your proper subjects. And now for your contempt and disobedience, go you to the prison of the King's Bench, whereunto I commit you; and remain ye there prisoner until the pleasure of the king, your father, be further known. With which words being abashed, and also wondering at the marvellous gravity of that worshipful justice, the noble prince, laying his weapon apart, doing reverence, departed and went to the King's Bench as he was commanded. Whereat his servants disdaining, came and showed to the king the whole affair. Whereat he a whiles studying, after as a man all ravished with gladness, holding his eyes and his hands up towards heaven, abraided, saying with a loud voice: O merciful God, how much am I above all other men, bound to your infinite goodness; specially for that ye have given me a judge, who feareth not to minister justice, and also a son who can suffer semblably and obey justice!

SIR T. ELYOT.

13. [Cato's address to his troops in Libya.]

Fellows in Arms! whose Bliss, whose chiefest Good
Is *Rome's* Defence, and Freedom bought with Blood;
You, who, to die with Liberty, from far
Have followed *Cato* in this fatal War,
Be now for Virtue's noblest task prepar'd,

For Labours many, perilous and hard.
Think thro' what burning Climes, what Wilds we go,
No leafie Shades the naked Desarts know,
Nor silver Streams thro' flow'ry Meadows flow;
But Horrors there and various Deaths abound,
And Serpents guard th' Unhospitable Ground.
Hard is the Way; but thus our Fate demands;
Rome and her Laws we seek amidst these Sands.
Let those who, glowing with their Country's Love,
Resolve with me these dreadful Plains to prove,
Nor of Return nor Safety once debate,
But only dare to go, and leave the rest to Fate.
Think not I mean the Dangers to disguise,
Or hide 'em from the cheated Vulgar's Eyes:
Those, only those, shall in my Fate partake,
Who love the Daring for the Danger's sake;
Those who can suffer all that worst can come,
And think it what they owe themselves and *Rome*.
If any yet shall doubt, or yet shall fear;
If Life be, more than Liberty, his Care;
Here, e'er we journey further, let him stay,
Inglorious let him, like a Slave, obey,
And seek a Master in some safer Way.
Foremost, behold, I lead you to the Toil,
My Feet shall foremost print the dusty Soil:
Strike me the first, thou flaming God of Day,
First let me feel thy fierce, thy scorching Ray;
Ye living Poisons all, ye snaky Train,
Meet me the first upon the fatal Plain.
In ev'ry Pain, which you my Warriors fear,
Let me be first, and teach you how to bear.
Whō sees me pant for Drought, or fainting first,
Let him upbraid me, and complain of Thirst.
If e'er for Shelter to the Shades I fly,
Me let him curse, me, for the sultry Sky.
If, while the weary Soldier marches on,
Your Leader by distinguish'd Ease be known,
Forsake my Cause, and leave me there alone.
The sands, the Serpents, Thirst and burning Heat.
Are dear to Patience, and to Virtue sweet;

Virtue, that scorns on Cowards' Terms to please,
Or cheaply to be bought, or won with Ease;
But then She joys, then smiles upon her State,
Then fairest to her self, then most compleat,
When glorious Danger makes her truly great.
So *Libya's* Plains alone shall wipe away
The foul dishonours of *Pharsalia's* day;
So shall your courage now transcend that Fear:
You fled with Glory there, to Conquer here.

NICHOLAS ROWE.

14. The love of our country has in all times been a subject of warm commendations; and it is certainly a noble passion; but, like all other passions, it requires regulation and direction. There are mistakes and prejudices by which, in this instance, we are in particular danger of being misled. I will briefly mention some of these to you and observe,

First, That by our country is meant, in this case, not the soil or the spot of earth on which we happen to have been born; not the forests and fields, but the community of which we are members; or that body of companions and friends and kindred who are associated with us under the same constitution of government, protected by the same laws, and bound together by the same civil polity.

Secondly, It is proper to observe, that even in this sense of our country, that love of it which is our duty, does not imply any conviction of the superior value of it to other countries, or any particular preference of its laws and constitution of government. Were this implied, the love of their country would be the duty of only a very small part of mankind; for there are few countries that enjoy the advantage of laws and governments which deserve to be preferred. To found, therefore, this duty on such a preference, would be to found it on error and delusion. It is, however, a common delusion. There is the same partiality in countries, to themselves, that there is in individuals. All our attachments should be accompanied, as far as possible, with right opinions. We are too apt to confine wisdom and virtue within the circle of our own acquaintance and party. Our friends, our country, and in short everything related to us, we are disposed to overvalue. A wise man will guard himself against this delusion. He

will study to think of all things as they are, and not suffer any partial affections to blind his understanding. In other families there may be as much worth as in our own. In other circles of friends there may be as much wisdom; and in other countries as much of all that deserves esteem; but, notwithstanding this, our obligations to love our own families, friends, and country, and to seek in the first place their good, will remain the same.

Thirdly, It is proper I should desire you particularly to distinguish between the love of our country and that spirit of rivalry and ambition which has been common among nations.—What has the love of their country hitherto been among mankind? What has it been but a love of domination; a desire of conquest, and a thirst for grandeur and glory, by extending territory, and enslaving surrounding countries? What has it been but a blind and narrow principle, producing in every country a contempt of other countries, and forming men into combinations and factions against their common rights and liberties? This is the principle that has been too often cried up as a virtue of the first rank; a principle of the same kind with that which governs clans of *Indians* or tribes of *Arabs*, and leads them out to plunder and massacre. As most of the evils which have taken place in private life, and among individuals, have been occasioned by the desire of private interest overcoming the public affections; so most of the evils which have taken place among bodies of men have been occasioned by the desire of their own interest overcoming the principle of universal benevolence: and leading them to attack one another's territories, to encroach on one another's rights, and to endeavour to build their own advancement on the degradation of all within the reach of their power.

RICHARD PRICE.

15. This hint rekindled the prince's desire of passing the mountains: having seen what the mechanist had already performed, he was willing to fancy that he could do more; yet resolved to inquire further before he suffered hope to afflict him by disappointment. 'I am afraid', said he to the artist, 'that your imagination prevails over your skill, and that you now tell me rather what you wish, than what you know.'

Every animal has his element assigned him; the birds have the air, and man and beasts the earth.' 'So,' replied the mechanist, 'fishes have the water, in which yet beasts can swim by nature and men by art. He that can swim needs not despair to fly; to swim is to fly in a grosser fluid, and to fly is to swim in a subtler. We are only to proportion our power of resistance to the different density of matter through which we are to pass. You will be necessarily upborne by the air, if you can renew any impulse upon it faster than the air can recede from the pressure.'

'But the exercise of swimming', said the prince, 'is very laborious; the strongest limbs are soon wearied. I am afraid the act of flying will be yet more violent; and wings will be of no great use, unless we can fly further than we can swim.'

'The labour of rising from the ground', said the artist, 'will be great, as we see it in the heavier domestic fowls; but as we mount higher, the earth's attraction and the body's gravity will be gradually diminished, till we shall arrive at a region where the man will float in the air without any tendency to fall: no care will then be necessary but to move forwards, which the gentlest impulse will effect. You, sir, whose curiosity is so extensive, will easily conceive with what pleasure a philosopher, furnished with wings, and hovering in the sky, would see the earth and all its inhabitants rolling beneath him, and presenting to him successively by its diurnal motion, all the countries within the same parallel. How must it amuse the prudent spectator to see the moving scene of land and ocean, cities and deserts! To survey with equal security the marts of trade and the fields of battle; mountains infested by barbarians, and fruitful regions gladdened by plenty and lulled by peace! How easily shall we then trace the Nile through all his passage; pass over to distant regions, and examine the face of nature from one extremity of the earth to the other!'

'All this', said the prince, 'is much to be desired, but I am afraid that no man will be able to breathe in these regions of speculation and tranquillity. I have been told that respiration is difficult upon lofty mountains; yet from these precipices, though so high as to produce great tenuity of air, it is very easy to fall; therefore I suspect that from any height where

life can be supported there may be danger of too quick descent.'

'Nothing', replied the artist, 'will ever be attempted, if all possible objections must be first overcome.'—DR. JOHNSON.

16. His courage had all the French impetuosity, and all the English steadiness. His fertility and activity of mind were almost beyond belief. They appeared in everything he did, in his campaigns, in his negotiations, in his lightest and most unstudied conversation. He was a kind friend, a generous enemy, and in deportment a thorough gentleman. But his splendid talents and virtues were rendered almost useless to his country by his levity, his restlessness, his irritability, his morbid craving for novelty and for excitement. His weaknesses had not only brought him, on more than one occasion, into serious trouble; but had impelled him to some actions altogether unworthy of his humane and noble nature. Repose was insupportable to him. He loved to fly round Europe faster than a travelling courier. He was at the Hague one week, at Vienna the next. Then he took a fancy to see Madrid; and he had scarcely reached Madrid, when he ordered horses and set off for Copenhagen. No attendants could keep up with his speed. No bodily infirmities could confine him. Old age, disease, imminent death, produced scarcely any effect on his intrepid spirit. Just before he underwent the most horrible of surgical operations, his conversation was as sprightly as that of a young man in the full vigour of health. On the day after the operation, in spite of the entreaties of his medical advisers, he would set out on a journey. His figure was that of a skeleton. But his elastic mind supported him under fatigues and sufferings which seemed sufficient to bring the most robust man to the grave. Change of employment was as necessary to him as change of place. He loved to dictate six or seven letters at once. Those who had to transact business with him complained that though he talked with great ability on every subject, he could never be kept to the point. . . . He was, in truth, the last of the knights-errant, brave to temerity, liberal to profusion, courteous in his dealings with enemies, the protector of the oppressed, the adorer of women. His virtues and vices were those of the Round Table.

MACAULAY's picture of the Earl of Peterborough.

17. [Begin: 'Dr. Johnson said that . . .']

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

MY LORD,

I have been lately informed, by the proprietor of *The World*, that two papers, in which my *Dictionary* is recommended to the public, are by your lordship. To be so distinguished is an honour, which, being very little accustomed to favours from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address, and could not forbear to wish that I might boast myself 'le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre';—that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contending; but I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride nor modesty w^ould suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your lordship in public, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and uncourtly scholar can possess. I had done all I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little.

Seven years, my lord, have now passed, since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it at last to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favour. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

The shepherd in *Virgil* grew at last acquainted with Love and found him a native of the rocks.

Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very

cynical asperity, not to confess obligations, where no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the public should consider me as owing that to a patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myself.

Having carried on my work thus far with so little obligation to any favourer of learning, I shall not be disappointed though I shall conclude it, if less be possible, with less; for I have been long wakened from that dream of hope in which I once boasted myself with so much exultation,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble,
Most obedient servant
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

18. That honesty is the best policy is a maxim which we firmly believe to be generally correct, even with respect to the temporal interest of individuals; but with respect to societies, the rule is subject to still fewer exceptions, and that for this reason, that the life of societies is longer than the life of individuals. It is possible to mention men who have owed great worldly prosperity to breaches of private faith; but we doubt whether it be possible to mention a state which has on the whole been a gainer by a breach of public faith. The entire history of British India is an illustration of the great truth, that it is not prudent to oppose perfidy to perfidy, and that the most efficient weapon with which men can counter falsehood is truth. During a long course of years, the English rulers of India, surrounded by allies and enemies whom no engagement could bind, have generally acted with sincerity and uprightness; and the event has proved that sincerity and uprightness are wisdom. English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and to preserve our Oriental empire than English veracity. All that we could have gained by imitating the doublings, the evasions, the fictions, the perjuries which have been employed against us, is as nothing when compared with what we have gained by being the one power in India on whose word reliance can be placed. No oath which superstition can devise, no hostage however precious, inspires a hundredth part of the confidence which is produced by the 'yea, yea' and 'nay, nay' of the British envoy. No fastness,

however strong by art or nature, gives to its inmates a security like that enjoyed by the chief who, passing through the territories of powerful and deadly enemies, is armed with the British guarantee. The mightiest princes of the East can scarcely, by the offer of enormous usury, draw forth any portion of the wealth that is concealed under the hearths of their subjects. The British Government offers little more than four per cent; and avarice hastens to bring forth tens of millions of rupees from its most secret repositories. A hostile monarch may promise mountains of gold to our sepoys, on condition that they will desert the standard of the Company. The Company promises only a moderate pension after a long service. But every sepoy knows that the promise of the company will be kept; he knows that if he lives a hundred years his rice and salt are as secure as the salary of the governor-general; and he knows that there is not another state in India which would not, in spite of the most solemn vows, leave him to die of hunger in a ditch as soon as he had ceased to be useful. The greatest advantage which a government can possess is to be the one trustworthy government in the midst of governments which nobody can trust. This advantage we enjoy in Asia.—MACAULAY.

19. I cannot but think it an evil sign of a people when their houses are built to last one generation only. There is a sanctity in a good man's house which cannot be renewed in every tenement that rises on its ruins; and I believe that good men would generally feel this, and that having spent their lives happily and honourably, they would be grieved at the close of them to think that the place of their earthly abode, which had seen, and seemed almost to sympathize in, all their honour, their gladness, or their suffering—that this, with all the record it bare of them, and all of material things that they had loved and ruled over, and set the stamp of themselves upon—was to be swept away, as soon as there was room made for them in the grave; that no respect was to be shown to it, no affection felt for it, no good to be drawn from it by their children; and that though there was a monument in the church, there was no warm monument in the hearth and house to them. I say that if men lived like men indeed, their houses

would be temples—and there must be a strange dissolution of natural affection, a strange unthankfulness for all that homes have given and parents taught, a strange consciousness that we have been unfaithful to our fathers' honour, or that our own lives are not such as would make our dwellings sacred to our children, when each man would fain build to himself, and build for the little revolution of his own life only. And I look upon these pitiful concretions of lime and clay which spring up in mildewed forwardness out of the kneaded fields above our capital—upon these thin, tottering, foundationless shells of splintered wood and imitated stone—upon these gloomy rows of formalized minuteness, alike without difference and without fellowship, as solitary, as similar—not merely with the careless disgust of an offended eye, not merely with sorrow for a desecrated landscape, but with a painful foreboding that the roots of our national greatness must be deeply cankered when they are thus loosely stuck in their native ground; that these comfortless and unhonoured dwellings are the signs of a great and spreading spirit of popular discontent; that they mark the time when every man's aim is to be in some more elevated sphere than his natural one, and every man's past life is his habitual scorn; when the comfort, the peace, the religion of home have ceased to be felt; and the crowded tenements of a struggling and restless population differ only from the tents of the Arab and the Gipsy by their less healthy openness to the air of heaven; by their sacrifice of liberty without the gain of rest, and of stability without the luxury of change.—RUSKIN [N.U.S.C. 1926]. By permission of the Joint Matriculation Board.

20. It is not easy to write a familiar style. Many people mistake a familiar for a vulgar style, and suppose that to write without affectation is to write at random. On the contrary, there is nothing that requires more precision, and, if I may say so, purity of expression, than the style I am speaking of. It utterly rejects not only all unmeaning pomp, but all low, cant phrases and unconnected, *slipshod* allusions. It is not to take the first word that offers, but the best word in common use; it is not to throw words together in any combinations we please, but to follow and avail our-

selves of the true idiom of the language. To write a genuine familiar or truly English style, is to write as any one would speak in common conversation, who had a thorough command and choice of words, or who could discourse with ease, force, and perspicuity, setting aside all pedantic and oratorical flourishes. Or to give another illustration, to write naturally is the same thing in regard to common conversation, as to read naturally is in regard to common speech. It does not follow that it is an easy thing to give the true accent and inflection to the words you utter, because you do not attempt to rise above the level of ordinary life and colloquial speaking. You do not assume indeed the solemnity of the pulpit, or the tone of stage declamation; neither are you at liberty to gabble on at a venture, without emphasis or discretion, or to resort to vulgar dialect or clownish pronunciation. You must steer a middle course. You are tied down to a given and appropriate articulation, which is determined by the habitual associations between sense and sound, and which you can only hit by entering into the author's meaning, as you must find the proper words and style to express yourself by fixing your thoughts on the subject you have to write about. Any one may mouth out a passage with a theatrical cadence, or get upon stilts to tell his thoughts: but to write or speak with propriety and simplicity is a more difficult task. Thus it is easy to affect a pompous style, to use a word twice as big as the thing you want to express: it is not so easy to pitch upon the very word that exactly fits it. Out of eight or ten words equally common, equally intelligible, with nearly equal pretensions, it is a matter of some nicety and discrimination to pick out the very one, the preferableness of which is scarcely perceptible, but decisive.—HAZLITT.

26. What an extraordinary episode in the economic progress of man that age was which came to an end in August 1914! The greater part of the population, it is true, worked hard and lived at a low standard of comfort, yet were, to all experiences, reasonably contented with their lot. But escape was possible, for any man of capacity or character at all exceeding the average, into the middle and upper classes, for whom life offered, at a low cost and with the least trouble, conveniences,

comforts, and amenities beyond the compass of the richest and most powerful monarchs of other ages. The inhabitant of London could order by telephone, sipping his morning tea in bed, the various products of the whole earth, in such quantity as he might see fit, and reasonably expect their early delivery upon his doorstep; he could, at the same moment and by the same means adventure his wealth in the natural resources and new enterprises of any quarter of the world, and share, without exertion or even trouble, in their prospective fruits and advantages; or he could decide to couple the security of his fortunes with the good faith of the townspeople of any substantial municipality in any continent that fancy or information might recommend. He could secure forthwith, if he wished it, cheap and comfortable means of transit to any country or climate without passport or other formality, could dispatch his servant to the neighbouring office of a bank for such supply of the precious metals as might seem convenient, and could then proceed abroad to foreign quarters, without knowledge of their religion, language, or customs, bearing coined wealth upon his person, and would consider himself greatly aggrieved and much surprised at the least interference. But, most important of all, he regarded this state of affairs as normal, certain, and permanent, except in the direction of further improvement, and any deviation from it as aberrant, scandalous, and avoidable. The projects and politics of militarism and imperialism, of racial and cultural rivalries, of monopolies, restrictions, and exclusion, which were to play the serpent to this paradise, were little more than the amusements of his daily newspaper, and appeared to exercise almost no influence at all on the ordinary course of social and economic life, the internationalization of which was nearly complete in practice.—J. M. KEYNES. By kind permission of the author.

22. No sovereign ever carried to the throne so large a portion of the best qualities of the middling orders, so strong a sympathy with the feelings and interests of his people. He was sometimes driven to arbitrary measures; but he had a high, stout, honest, English heart. Hence it was that he loved to surround his throne with such men as Hale and Blake. Hence it was that he allowed so large a share of political liberty to

his subjects, and that, even when an opposition dangerous to his power and to his person almost compelled him to govern by the sword, he was still anxious to leave a germ from which, at a more favourable season, free institutions might spring. We firmly believe that, if his first Parliament had not commenced its debates by disputing his title, his government would have been as mild at home as it was energetic and able abroad. He was a soldier; he had risen by war. Had his ambition been of an impure and selfish kind, it would have been easy for him to plunge his country into continental hostilities on a large scale, and to dazzle the restless factions which he ruled, by the splendour of his victories. Some of his enemies have sneeringly remarked, that in the successes obtained under his administration he had no personal share; as if a man who had raised himself from obscurity to empire solely by his military talents could have any unworthy reason for shrinking from military enterprise. This reproach is his highest glory. In the success of the English navy he could have no selfish interest. Its triumphs added nothing to his fame; its increase added nothing to his means of overawing his enemies; its great leader was not his friend. Yet he took a peculiar pleasure in encouraging that noble service which, of all the instruments employed by an English government, is the most impotent for mischief, and the most powerful for good. His administration was glorious, but with no vulgar glory. It was not one of those periods of overstrained and convulsive exertion which necessarily produce debility and languor. Its energy was natural, healthful, temperate. He placed England at the head of the Protestant interest, and in the first rank of Christian powers. He taught every nation to value her friendship and to dread her enmity. But he did not squander her resources in a vain attempt to invest her with that supremacy which no power, in the modern system of Europe, can safely affect, or can long retain.—MACAULAY.

APPENDIX I: GRAMMAR

INFORMATION NEEDED FOR PARSING

When you parse, you must show:

- (a) What part of speech the word is.
- (b) What its inflections show.
- (c) Its relation to other words, its part in the sentence.

INFORMATION TO BE GIVEN ABOUT:

1. NOUNS.

- (a) Number—singular or plural.
- (b) Gender—one of: masculine, feminine, common, neuter.
- (c) Case—one of: nominative, accusative, genitive.
- (d) Why it is in that case.

Example: He ran down the street.

Street. Noun, singular (number), neuter (gender), accusative case, governed by the preposition 'down'.

2. PRONOUNS.

- (a) Kind—one of: personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, reflexive, emphasizing, infinitive.
- (b) Number—singular or plural.
- (c) Person—first, second, or third.
- (d) Gender—one of: masculine, feminine, common, neuter.
- (e) Case—one of: nominative, accusative, genitive.
- (f) Why it is in that case.

Example: The man who did that work is clever.

Who. Relative pronoun, third person singular, masculine, nominative case, because it is the subject of 'did'.

(Relative and demonstrative pronouns agree with the antecedent in number and gender, but not necessarily in case.)

3. ADJECTIVES.

- (a) Kind—one of: descriptive (or adjective of quality), adjective of quantity, possessive, demonstrative, emphasizing, exclamatory, distributive.

(b) Degree (if the word can be compared)—positive or comparative or superlative.

(c) What word it qualifies.

Example: This house is old.

This. Demonstrative adjective qualifying 'house'.

4. VERBS (Finite).

(a) Kind—verbs used transitively or verbs used intransitively.

(b) Voice—active or passive.

(c) Mood—indicative, imperative, or subjunctive.

(d) Tense—see separate table of tenses.

(e) Number—singular or plural.

(f) Person—first, second, or third.

(g) Its relation to other parts of the clause or sentence—its subject, object (if any).

Example: The secretary will have written the letter now.

Will have written. Verb used transitively, active voice, future perfect, indicative, third person singular, having 'secretary' as subject, and governing object 'letter'.

5. ADVERBS.

(a) Kind—one of: of time, of place, of degree or quantity, of manner, of affirmation, of negation, of interrogation, relative.

(b) Degree (if it can be compared)—positive, comparative, or superlative.

(c) What word it modifies.

Example: That is hardly true.

Hardly. Adverb of degree, modifying the adjective 'true'.

6. PREPOSITIONS.

What word or group of words it governs.

Single word—one of noun, pronoun, adverb, infinitive, gerund. Group of words—phrase equivalent to a noun, or clause.

Example: He was punished for breaking the rules.

For. Preposition, governing gerund 'breaking'.

7. CONJUNCTIONS.

(a) Kind—co-ordinating or subordinating.

(b) What it joins.

Example: He came and stayed.

And. Co-ordinating conjunction, joining two co-ordinate clauses, 'he came' and '[he] stayed'.

8. INTERJECTIONS.

Merely say that it is an interjection, unless it is a noun equivalent, acting as subject or object of a verb.

9. INFINITIVES AND GERUNDS.

(a) Tense.

(b) Voice.

(c) Ways in which it has the properties of a verb—if it governs an object or is modified by an adverb.

(d) Ways in which it has the properties of a noun—its position in the sentence (subject, object, used predicatively, used in apposition).

(e) For an infinitive—if it is used adverbially to modify adjective or verb, or adjectively to qualify a noun, give full particulars.

(f) For a gerund—if it is used as an epithet noun as the first part of a compound noun (e.g. walking-stick), give full particulars.

Example: He remembered remarking that he was a man to be watched.

*Remark*ing. Gerund, present active, used transitively with noun-clause 'that . . . watched' as object, object of 'remembered'.

To be watched. Infinitive, present passive, used adjectively to qualify the noun 'man'.

10. PARTICIPLES.

(a) Tense.

(b) Voice.

(c) Ways in which it has the properties of a verb—if it governs an object or is modified by an adverb.

(d) Ways in which it has the properties of an adjective—if it qualifies noun or pronoun.

Example: The opportunity, now definitely lost, would not recur.

Lost. Participle, past passive, modified by adverb 'definitely', used adjectively to qualify noun 'opportunity'.

CERTIFICATE ENGLISH PRACTICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

ACTIVE VOICE

Present	he tells	he has told
Present continuous	he is telling	he has been telling
Past	he told	he had told
Past continuous	he was telling	he had been telling
Future	he will tell	he will have told
Future continuous	he will be telling	he will have been telling
Future in the past	he would tell	he would have told
Future in the past continuous	he would be telling	he would have been telling

PASSIVE VOICE

Present	he is told	he has been told
Present continuous	he is being told	he has been told
Past	he was told	he had been told
Past continuous	he was being told	he had been told
Future	he will be told	he will have been told
Future continuous	he will be being told	he will have been told
Future in the past	he would be told	he would have been told
Future in the past continuous	he would be being told	he would have been told

IMPERATIVE MOOD

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
<i>Present</i>	tell	<i>Present</i> be told

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

ACTIVE VOICE

<i>Present</i>	he tell	<i>Perfect</i>	he have told
<i>Past</i>	he told	<i>Past perfect</i>	he had told

PASSIVE VOICE

<i>Present</i>	he be told	<i>Perfect</i>	he have been told
<i>Past</i>	he were told	<i>Past perfect</i>	he had been to

INFINITIVES GERUNDS PARTICIPLES

ACTIVE VOICE

<i>Present</i>	(to) tell	telling	telling
<i>Perfect</i>	(to) have told	having told	having told
<i>Past</i>	—	—	[for verbs used intransitively, e.g. gone]

PASSIVE VOICE

<i>Present</i>	(to) be told	being told	being told
<i>Perfect</i>	(to) have been told	having been told	having been told
<i>Past</i>	—	—	told

APPENDIX II: TECHNICAL TERMS

Alexandrine. A line of iambic verse containing six feet, often used to end a stanza of five-foot iambic lines, e.g. 'That like a wounded snake drags its slow length along'.

Allegory. A large-scale parable—a narrative of which the full and true meaning is to be got by translating the items into others that they suggest, e.g. *Faerie Queene*—Sir Calidore=Courtesy, and possibly Sir Philip Sidney.

Alliteration. Effective repetition of a consonant or vowel sound, e.g. 'Trust to enter where 'tis ticklish for a craft of twenty tons'; 't'—ten times.

Anachronism. 'Against the time.' Some fact out of harmony with the time, as the mention of clocks in *Julius Caesar*—a harmless example.

Anapaestic. A foot of three syllables, the last being stressed, $\times \times /$ or $1\ 2\ 3$; e.g. 'I am monarch of all I survey'; Poems: *Ghent to Aix*, *Sennacherib*; Song: *Widdecombe Fair*.

Anticlimax. See Bathos.

Antithesis. A choice or arrangement of words to emphasize a contrast, e.g. 'The more haste the less speed'.

Apostrophe. (i) Punctuation. (ii) Rhetoric—a 'turning away' from the main thread of the discourse to address a person or thing.

Assonance. The correspondence of two words in vowel sound while the difference in the final consonant sounds will not allow the words to be said in rhyme, e.g. home, bone.

Bathos. Anticlimax—'from the sublime to the ridiculous'—climax-spoiling. Annulment of the impressive effect of a climax by a final item of inferior importance or by something incongruous, e.g. 'He lost his wife, his daughter, his sons, and his watch—all at one fell swoop'.

Blank Verse. Unrhymed iambic verse of ten syllables (i.e. Iambic Pentameter). The metre of Shakespeare's plays

and Milton's epics, e.g., 'Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand'.

Bombast. 'Padding.' Shallowness dressed up in extravagant but high-sounding language.

Caesura. 'Cutting.' The point at which a line of verse falls into two parts, e.g. 'Oh! wherefore come ye forth, in triumph from the north'.

Climax. 'The top of a ladder.' An arrangement of a series of thoughts in such an order that each one is more impressive than the preceding, e.g. 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared'.

Dactylic. A three-syllabled foot with the first foot stressed, e.g. (i) Saturday; (ii) 'Touch her not scornfully, Think of her mournfully'; (iii) 'Who would true valour see', 'Forty years on'.

Dénouement. 'The unravelling of the knots.' The stage in a play when the complexities are being sorted out and all obstacles to the ending are removed.

Elegy. A brief lyric of mourning, personal bereavement, or sorrow; involving sincerity of emotion and expression, e.g. *Lycidas*. *Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog* is a mock-elegy.

Enjambment. (a) In couplet-metres—continuation of a sentence or phrase from the end of one couplet into the beginning of the next. (b) In blank verse—when the sense has to be carried over from the end of one line to the next, the absence of a stop at the end implying the lightest of pauses in reading aloud.

Epigram. A pungent saying, often with the sting in the tail; a short composition in prose or verse expressed neatly, wittily, or happily.

'What is an epigram? A dwarfish whole;
Its body brevity and wit its soul.'

Epitaph. 'Upon a tomb.' An inscription on a tomb or monument.

'Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.'

Euphemism. 'Decorous speech. A softened expression; often a pleasant way of disguising an ugly fact, e.g. 'Go the way of all flesh' = die; 'Take to the road' = become a highwayman.'

Farce. A form of drama in which the aim is to excite laughter, and to which aim plausibility of incident and probability of actions are sacrificed.

Feminine ending. Continuing a line of blank verse by adding an unaccented syllable after the final stress.

'To be, | or not | to be, | that is | the quest || ion.'

Hendiadys. Expressing one idea by two phrases or two words, the two constituents being connected by a conjunction as if they were independent, e.g. 'Pour libation from bowls and from gold' = from bowls of gold.

Hypallage. 'Exchange.' The transferring of an epithet from the natural place in a group of nouns, e.g. 'Sansfoy's dead dowry' = the dowry of dead Sansfoy.

Hyperbole. 'Over-shooting.' The use of exaggerated terms not for deception but for emphasis, e.g. 'They were swifter than eagles and stronger than lions'.

Iambic. Verse in two-syllabled feet, with the second syllable stressed, e.g. × / 'to-day'. The most used metre in English verse, hymns (*O God, our help in ages past*), and songs (*The Vicar of Bray*).

Idyll. A poem the subject or the accompaniment of which is a simple description of pastoral nature, life, and scenery, e.g. *L'Allegro, Grongar Hill*.

Irony. (i) A mode of speech in which the meaning—usually brought out by the voice—is contrary to the surface value of the words, e.g. 'What a lovely day!' (ii) In drama—when words have a deeper meaning for the privileged ones and an ordinary meaning for the speaker, or the ill-timed or perverse arrival of an event or circumstance in itself desirable, when Fate seems friendly but is really hostile.

Litotes. 'Understatement', in which for the positive notion required is substituted its opposite with a negative, e.g. 'He is no dullard' = he is clever.

Malapropism. Misuse of words—usually long ones—owing to their similarity, with a ludicrous effect, as by Bottom,

Mrs. Malaprop (*The Rivals*, Sheridan), e.g. 'a nice derangement of epitaphs' for 'arrangement of epithets'.

Meiosis. 'Lessening'—understatement for effect; as Hyperbole is overstatement for effect, e.g. 'Rather good' = excellent; a 'decent' place = very good.

Melodrama. A form of drama in which plausibility of incident and naturalness of character are sacrificed to sensationalism and appeals to the emotions. (In Farce the same things are sacrificed to excite laughter.)

Metaphor. Transference of a word or idea in such a way as to imply a comparison, e.g. 'Cutting remarks' = that cut like a knife. 'Thy word is a lantern to my feet.'

Metonymy. Substitution of an attributive or other suggestive word for the name of the thing meant, e.g. 'The Crown [=King] would not yield to the Mitre' [=Bishop].

Neologism. The use of a new word or phrase or the new use of a previously established word or phrase, e.g. 'The murderer's story was yellow-pressed throughout England' = brought to one's notice with all the publicity associated with sensational journalism.

Ode. A rhymed lyric, often in the form of an address, generally dignified or exalted in subject, feeling, and style, e.g. *Ode to the West Wind*, Shelley; *Ode to the De'il*, Burns.

Onomatopoetic words. Words that by their own sound suggest or echo the sound mentioned. The effect may be confined to a single word like 'chatter', 'murmur', or may be spread over several lines:

'The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees.'

Oxymoron. The combining in one expression of two terms that are ordinarily contradictory, and whose exceptional coincidence is therefore arresting, e.g.

'His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true'

Paradox. 'Truth standing on its head in order to attract attention': a statement which is at first sight contrary to common sense, or is impossible or contradictory, but which on examination is found to be correct and well founded, e.g. 'Silence is one great art of conversation'.

Pathetic fallacy. The assumption that Nature sympathizes with or objects to the actions of human beings, or has feelings like a person, and the use of such an idea to induce pathos. It is really an excess of Personification, but not necessarily a blemish, e.g. 'The cruel hungry foam' (*Sands of Dee*).

Pentameter. A line of five feet. A normal line of blank verse is an example of Iambic pentameter.

Periphrasis. 'Roundabout speech,' as in 'the animal that browses on thistles' for 'donkey'.

Personification. 'Making into a person,' e.g. 'Time, you old gipsy man, will you not stay?' Father Time; and Justice, blindfolded, with scales and sword, imply Personification.

Prolepsis. 'Anticipating.' Using an epithet in advance before the mention of the fact that made it come true. In Keats's *Isabella*, 'murder'd', in

'So the two brothers and their murder'd man
Rode past fair Florence',

suggests he was as good as murdered, as their plots were made.

Rhetorical question. A question put not to elicit information, but as a more striking substitute for a statement of contrary effect. No answer is expected, e.g. 'Are we downhearted?' 'Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?'

Rhyme or Rime. Identity of sound in the final syllable or syllables of words that end a line of verse. In a good rhyme the vowel sounds and the final consonant sounds are identical (off, cough). Where the vowels correspond, but not the consonants, there is assonance, not rhyme (home, bone). Rhyming depends on sound, not spelling. Imperfect rhymes that look satisfactory (love, move) are known as *eye-rhymes*.

Rhymes of one syllable: ice, mice—single or masculine rhymes.

" two syllables: icing, dicing—double or feminine.
" three " icicle, bicycle—triple.

A word of one syllable does not make a perfect rhyme with a two-syllabled word ending with the same sound (seat, deceit), as one requisite of a good rhyme is that the consonant before the vowel, in single rhymes, must be different. *Internal*

rhyme occurs when a word in the middle—usually before the caesura—rhymes with the final word of the line, e.g. 'Leave the deer, leave the steer'.

Rhythm. 'Flow.' The regular movement of verse imparted by the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables. See Anapaestic, Dactylic, Iambic, Trochaic.

Sarcasm. 'Flesh-tearing.' A mode of speech that aims at inflicting pain. Unlike Irony, it says what it means, but says it in a sharp, bitter, or cutting way, e.g. Dedication of a book: 'To my reviewers—these pearls'.

Simile. 'Likeness.' A comparison, usually introduced by 'like' or 'as', e.g. 'Silence is scattered like a broken glass'; 'I [Sir Toby Belch] hate it as an unfilled can.'

Solecism. Impropiety of language due to ignorance; doing something in speech that 'is not done'; the equivalent of eating peas with a knife.

Soliloquy. 'Sole speech.' Talking to oneself or thinking aloud without consciousness of an audience, e.g. 'To be, or not to be, . . .', in *Hamlet*.

Syllepsis. 'Taking together.' A single word is in relations, that seem to be but are not the same, with a pair of others, yet it is grammatically correct, e.g. 'She was seen washing with happiness and Pears' Soap'. See Zeugma.

Synecdoche. The mention of a part when the whole is to be understood (just as Metonymy is the mention of an attribute), e.g. 'All hands on deck'; 'hands' =men.

Tautology. Repetition of an idea, saying the same thing twice. Tautology is sometimes explained as the repetition of an idea in varying terms, and **Pleonasm** (a similar form of redundancy) as using unnecessary words, e.g. 'It is sheer pretence to suppose that speed and speed alone is the only thing that counts.' 'Both men had tastes in common.'

Trochaic. Verse written in feet of two syllables, of which the first is stressed—/× 'Monday'; e.g. (i) 'Welcome, wild North-easter.' (ii) *Tiger, Rock of Ages, Golden Slumbers*.

Zeugma. A single word is in relations with a pair of others, but that word fails to give sense with one of the pair, and the appropriate word must be supplied, e.g. 'Kill the boys and . . . the luggage' ('plunder' must be supplied).

